Risk and Protection Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention in Washington State





Research & Data Analaysis Division Vera Barga, B.S. Liz Kohlenberg, Ph.D. These tables provide a comprehensive update of archival and school survey data that assess the risk and prevention factors associated with youth substance abuse. They are among the timeliest data available to planners for understanding and identifying trends in the risks of substance abuse among youth in Washington State.

In order to facilitate the prevention of substance abuse, researchers have identified the individual, family, peer, and community factors that put a young person at greater or lesser risk of using alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs. For the past nine years, the Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (DASA) and the Research and Data Analysis Division at the DSHS have collected and published archival and school survey data to help state and local planners assess the risks of alcohol and substance abuse by youth in Washington State. The tables presented here are organized in a way that is consistent with the Hawkins and Catalano risk and protective factor framework that is used by many substance abuse prevention planners across the country.

As a complement to the individual County Profiles, the tables in this report present the variation of each indicator for the state and across all counties. The data reported here are drawn from archival data, such as public agency records, and the Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors (WSSAHB). The archival data come from the databases maintained by various state and local agencies as part of their routine business. Each archival indictor was selected for its usefulness as "proxy" measure for science-based risk and protective factors, and has been verified to be statistically correlated with problem use indicators. The WSSAHB results are a reliable, timely indicator of problem use and perceptions among youth.

For each indicator, county-level planners will find comparisons of their county with "Counties Like Us" (CLU). The CLU designation groups similar counties based on their share of young population, the number of deaths related to drug and alcohol use, and location within Washington State. (See the technical notes at the end of this report for further details).

For more information about the data, framework, definitions, and other topics, see the 1997 Profile on Risk and Protection for Substance Abuse Prevention Planning in Washington State, (Report 4.15-40). That report and subsequent years' updates are available on the RDA website at: www1.dshs.wa.gov/rda/research/risk.shtm.

Risk and Protection Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention for Washington State Update: December 2004

Table of contents:

Introduction	
How to Interpret State Report Charts	iv
Community:	
Availability of Drugs	
Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	
Transitions & Mobility	
Alcohol or Drug-related Problems	
Adult Violent Crime Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization	
Family:	
Family Problems	33
Schools:	
Senior Class Loss	37
Low School Test Scores	
Individual/Peer:	
Early Criminal Justice Involvement	45
Problem Outcomes:	
Child and Family Health	49
School Issues	
Criminal Justice	69
Substance Use	83
Appendices	
Technical Notes	91

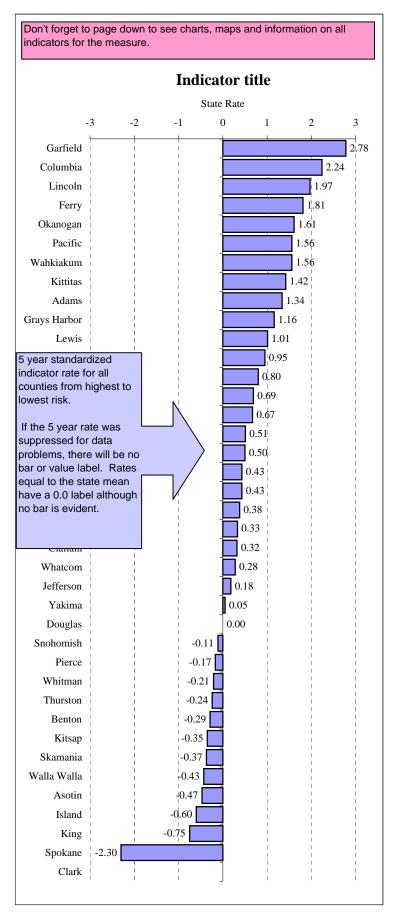
This report benefited enormously from the contributions of the many individuals and their agencies who collect and maintain the data reported in this Risk and Protection State Report.

Department of Social and Health Services Robin Arnold-Williams, Secretary

Management Services Administration Kathleen Brockman, Chief Administrative Officer

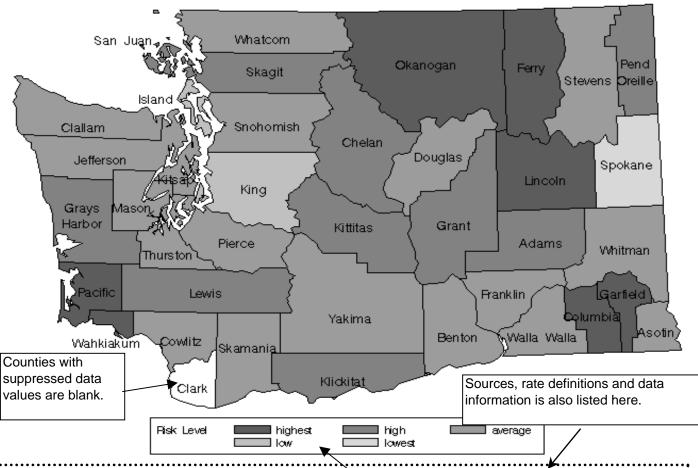
Research and Data Analysis Liz Kohlenberg, Director

in conjunction with Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Kenneth D. Stark, Director



County	5 yr	Standardized to	Counties Like
	Rate	State Mean	Us (CLU)
			,
Adams	2.6	1.34	Rural B
Asotin	1.11	-0.47	Rural B
Benton	1.26	-0.29	Urban C
Chelan	1.92	0.51	Rural B
Clallam	1.76	0.32	Rural C
Clark	NR		Urban C
Columbia	3.34	2.24	Rural B
Cowlitz	1.77	0.33	Rural C
Douglas	1.44	0.00	Rural B
Ferry	2.99	1.81	Rural A
Franklin			Rural A
Garfield			ural B
Grant	_		. \ A
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		the state mean, a	
		grouping. Countie	
	-	ues are not include	
		process for county	
	ty Like Us		
Ma x			, / -
Okanog			<u></u>
Pacific			Aural C
Pend Oreille			Rural A
Pierce	1.36	-0.17	Urban B
San Juan	2.16	0.80	Rural C
Skagit	1.91	0.50	Rural C
Skamania	1.2	-0.37	Rural A
Snohomish		-0.11	
~1101101111011	1.41		Urban B
Spokane	1.41	-2.30	Urban B Urban B
Spokane	1.32	-2.30	Urban B
Spokane Stevens	1.32 1.85	-2.30 0.43	Urban B
Spokane Stevens Thurston	1.32 1.85 1.3	-2.30 0.43 -0.24 1.56	Urban B al B mr C al C
Spokane Stevens Thurston Wahkiakum	1.32 1.85 1.3 2.78	-2.30 0.43 -0.24 1.56 A gra	Urban B al B al C al C
Spokane Stevens Thurston Wahkiakum Walla Walla	1.32 1.85 1.3 2.78 1.15	-2.30 0.43 -0.24 1.56 A gra year	Urban B al B mr C al C
Spokane Stevens Thurston Wahkiakum Walla Walla Whatcom	1.32 1.85 1.3 2.78 1.15 1.73	-2.30 0.43 -0.24 1.56 A gra year indic	Urban B al B al C aph of the 5- standardized
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Spokane Stevens Thurston Wahkiakum Walla Walla Whatcom Whitman Yakima Rates are based of	1.32 1.85 1.3 2.78 1.15 1.73 1.33 1.54 on the averarban A (Kin	-2.30 0.43 -0.24 1.56 A grayear indice each use of the most of Us" of the most of the country to Us proviounties Like Us	urban B al B al C aph of the 5- standardized ator rate for a "County like grouping is
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Indicator title - Standardized Rate for Average of the Most Current 5 Years of data



Note: The State Rate represents the annual number of alcohol retail licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Retail licenses include restaurants, grocery stores, and wine shops but do not include state liquor stores and agencies. Retail alcohol facilities on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data. Policies on licensing distributors, taxing the proceeds, and determining who can sell alcohol varies substantially from state to state. Consequently, there is no consistent comparable source for national data.

State Source: Washington State Liquor Control Board, Annual Operations Report

Updated: 1/5/2003

The date when the indicator data was last updated.

The standardized 5-year indicator rate has been mapped using the following groupings for risk level:

1.5 and above (highest)

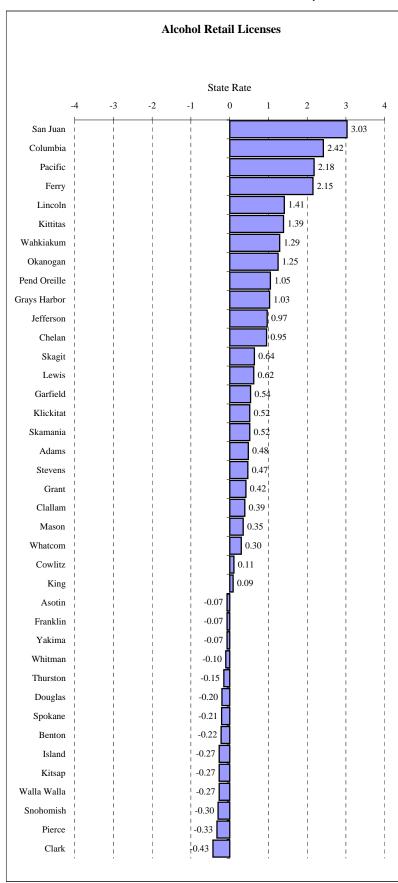
.5 up to 1.5 (high)

.5 to -.5 (average)

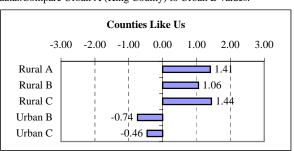
-.5 down to -1.5 (low)

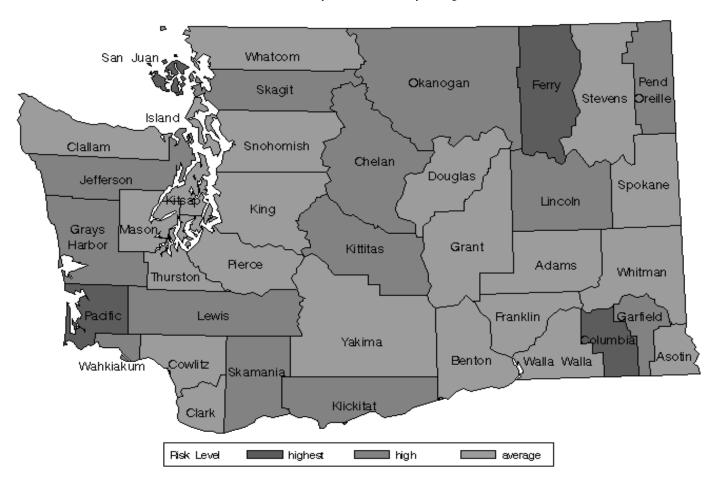
-1.5 and lower (lowest) suppressed - no color

When there are no counties in a risk grouping it is not listed on the legend definition for the map.



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	2.52	0.48	Rural B
Asotin	1.83	-0.07	Rural B
Benton	1.65	-0.22	Urban C
Chelan	3.11	0.95	Rural B
Clallam	2.41	0.39	Rural C
Clark	1.38	-0.43	Urban C
Columbia	4.94	2.42	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.06	0.11	Rural C
Douglas	1.67	-0.20	Rural B
Ferry	4.61	2.15	Rural A
Franklin	1.83	-0.07	Rural A
Garfield	2.59	0.54	Rural B
Grant	2.44	0.42	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.21	1.03	Rural C
Island	1.58	-0.27	Rural C
Jefferson	3.13	0.97	Rural C
King	2.03	0.09	Urban A
Kitsap	1.58	-0.27	Urban C
Kittitas	3.65	1.39	Rural B
Klickitat	2.57	0.52	Rural A
Lewis	2.70	0.62	Rural C
Lincoln	3.68	1.41	Rural B
Mason	2.36	0.35	Rural C
Okanogan	3.48	1.25	Rural A
Pacific	4.64	2.18	Rural C
Pend Oreille	3.23	1.05	Rural A
Pierce	1.51	-0.33	Urban B
San Juan	5.70	3.03	Rural C
Skagit	2.72	0.64	Rural C
Skamania	2.57	0.52	Rural A
Snohomish	1.54	-0.30	Urban B
Spokane	1.66	-0.21	Urban B
Stevens	2.51	0.47	Rural B
Thurston	1.73	-0.15	Urban C
Wahkiakum	3.53	1.29	Rural C
Walla Walla	1.58	-0.27	Rural B
Whatcom	2.30	0.30	Urban C
Whitman	1.80	-0.10	Rural B
Yakima	1.83	-0.07	Urban C



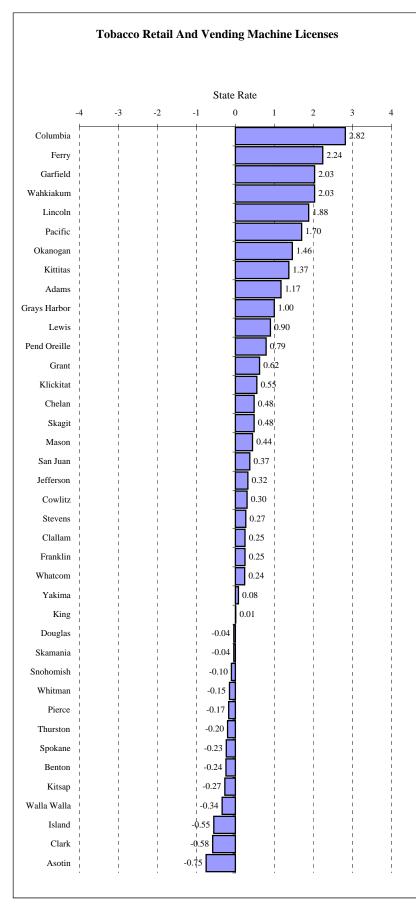


Alcohol Retail Licenses

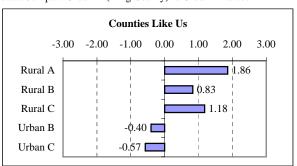
Note: The State and County rate are the annual number of alcohol retail licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Retail licenses include restaurants, grocery stores, and wine shops but do not include state liquor stores and agencies. Retail alcohol facilities on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data. Policies on licensing distributors, taxing the proceeds, and determining who can sell alcohol varies substantially from state to state. Consequently, there is no consistent comparable source for national data. Data from 1999 to present is now geocoded from the facility address, rather than apportioned from zip code. This results in a more accurate, but different data total per county.

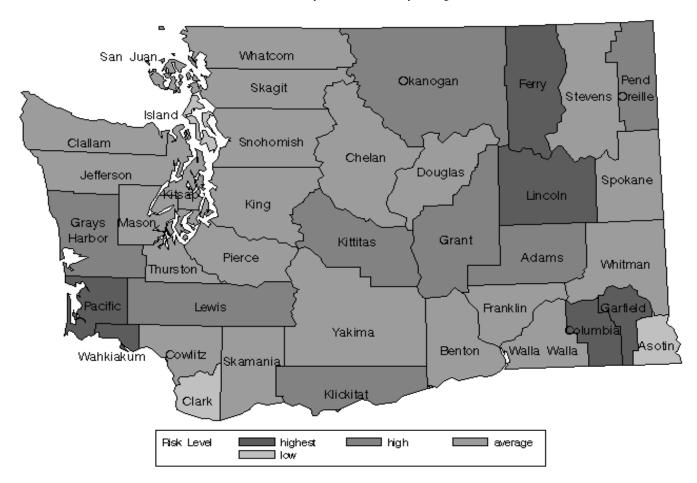
State Source: Washington State Liquor Control Board, Annual Operations Report. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004

Updated: 1/27/2005



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	2.32	1.17	Rural B
Asotin	0.81	-0.75	Rural B
Benton	1.21	-0.24	Urban C
Chelan	1.78	0.48	Rural B
Clallam	1.60	0.25	Rural C
Clark	0.94	-0.58	Urban C
Columbia	3.62	2.82	Rural B
Cowlitz	1.64	0.30	Rural C
Douglas	1.37	-0.04	Rural B
Ferry	3.16	2.24	Rural A
Franklin	1.60	0.25	Rural A
Garfield	3.00	2.03	Rural B
Grant	1.89	0.62	Rural A
Grays Harbor	2.19	1.00	Rural C
Island	0.97	-0.55	Rural C
Jefferson	1.65	0.32	Rural C
King	1.41	0.01	Urban A
Kitsap	1.19	-0.27	Urban C
Kittitas	2.48	1.37	Rural B
Klickitat	1.83	0.55	Rural A
Lewis	2.11	0.90	Rural C
Lincoln	2.88	1.88	Rural B
Mason	1.75	0.44	Rural C
Okanogan	2.55	1.46	Rural A
Pacific	2.74	1.70	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.02	0.79	Rural A
Pierce	1.27	-0.17	Urban B
San Juan	1.69	0.37	Rural C
Skagit	1.78	0.48	Rural C
Skamania	1.37	-0.04	Rural A
Snohomish	1.32	-0.10	Urban B
Spokane	1.22	-0.23	Urban B
Stevens	1.61	0.27	Rural B
Thurston	1.24	-0.20	Urban C
Wahkiakum	3.00	2.03	Rural C
Walla Walla	1.13	-0.34	Rural B
Whatcom	1.59	0.24	Urban C
Whitman	1.28	-0.15	Rural B
Yakima	1.46	0.08	Urban C
		2 -	



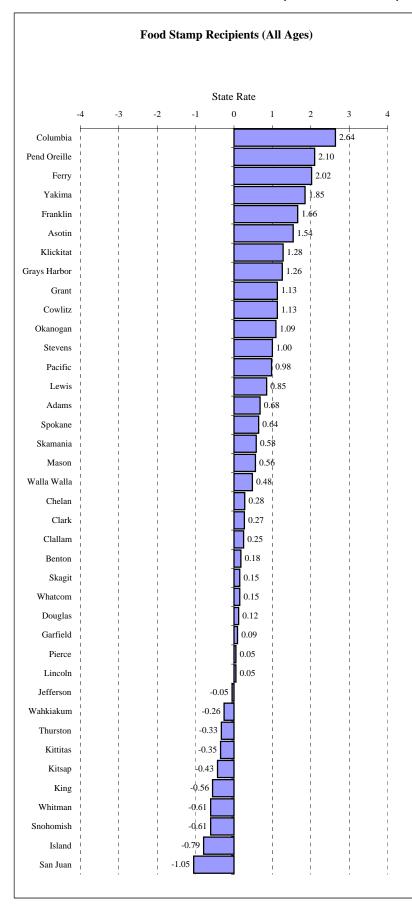


Tobacco Retail And Vending Machine Licenses

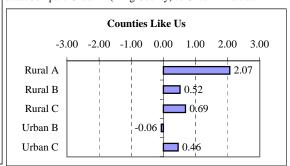
Note: The State and County rate are the annual number of tobacco retailer and vending machine licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Tobacco retailers on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data. Tobacco sales licenses include tobacco retailer licenses (stores that sell tobacco products) and tobacco vending machines. November counts are selected as representative of the average yearly number of retailers. No source of comparable national data was obtained.

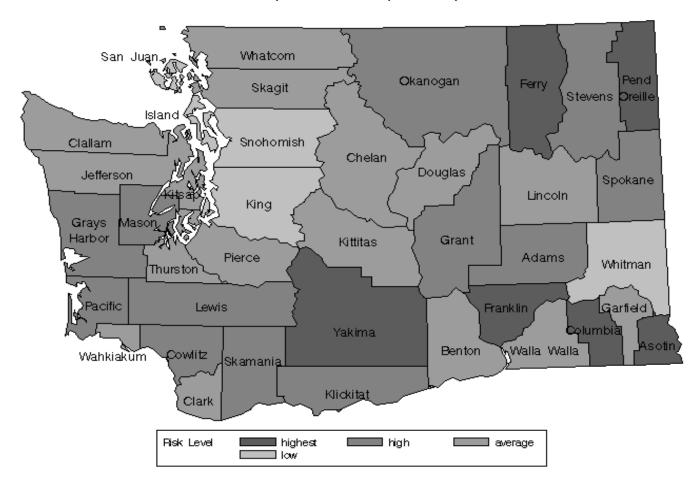
State Source: Department of Health (from the Department of Licensing), Tobacco Prevention Program, Tobacco Statistics. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated: 1/24/2005



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
-	,	to State	Like Us
<u></u>		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	83.01	0.68	Rural B
Asotin	112.69	1.54	Rural B
Benton	65.89	0.18	Urban C
Chelan	69.43	0.28	Rural B
Clallam	68.42	0.25	Rural C
Clark	68.95	0.27	Urban C
Columbia	150.50	2.64	Rural B
Cowlitz	98.42	1.13	Rural C
Douglas	63.95	0.12	Rural B
Ferry	129.17	2.02	Rural A
Franklin	116.64	1.66	Rural A
Garfield	62.69	0.09	Rural B
Grant	98.48	1.13	Rural A
Grays Harbor	103.07	1.26	Rural C
Island	32.45	-0.79	Rural C
Jefferson	58.08	-0.05	Rural C
King	40.50	-0.56	Urban A
Kitsap	44.99	-0.43	Urban C
Kittitas	47.75	-0.35	Rural B
Klickitat	103.66	1.28	Rural A
Lewis	88.82	0.85	Rural C
Lincoln	61.28	0.05	Rural B
Mason	79.09	0.56	Rural C
Okanogan	97.11	1.09	Rural A
Pacific	93.49	0.98	Rural C
Pend Oreille	131.89	2.10	Rural A
Pierce	61.56	0.05	Urban B
San Juan	23.42	-1.05	Rural C
Skagit	64.95	0.15	Rural C
Skamania	79.54	0.58	Rural A
Snohomish	38.69	-0.61	Urban B
Spokane	81.66	0.64	Urban B
Stevens	94.18	1.00	Rural B
Thurston	48.44	-0.33	Urban C
Wahkiakum	50.73	-0.26	Rural C
Walla Walla	76.08	0.48	Rural B
Whatcom	64.67	0.15	Urban C
Whitman	38.83	-0.61	Rural B
Yakima	123.18	1.85	Urban C





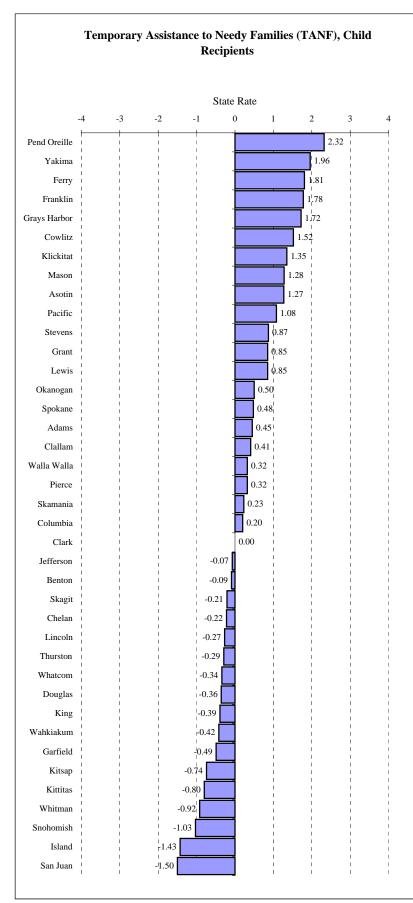
Food Stamp Recipients (All Ages)

Note: The State and County rates are the number of persons (all ages) receiving food stamps in the month of April, per 1,000 persons (all ages). April was selected as the month with an average number of recipients. National rates use counts of all yearly recipients. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

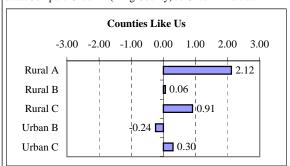
State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

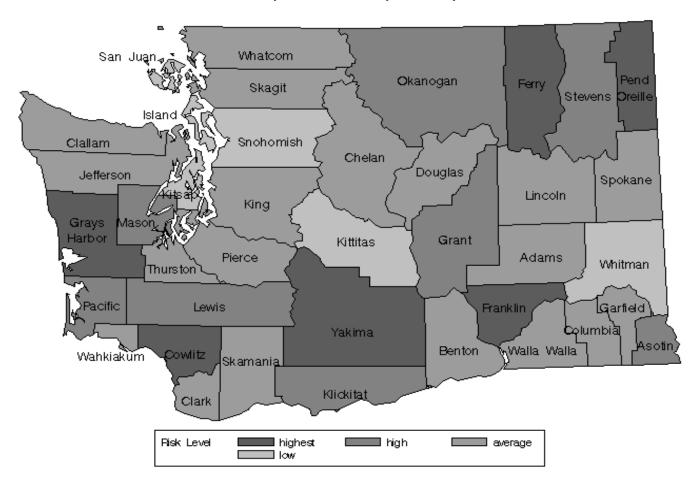
National Source: US Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the US; Federal Food Stamp Programs by State

Updated: 12/1/2003



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
-		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	81.36	0.45	Rural B
Asotin	106.17	1.27	Rural B
Benton	65.23	-0.09	Urban C
Chelan	61.36	-0.22	Rural B
Clallam	80.11	0.41	Rural C
Clark	67.86	0.00	Urban C
Columbia	73.80	0.20	Rural B
Cowlitz	113.67	1.52	Rural C
Douglas	57.19	-0.36	Rural B
Ferry	122.43	1.81	Rural A
Franklin	121.56	1.78	Rural A
Garfield	53.08	-0.49	Rural B
Grant	93.57	0.85	Rural A
Grays Harbor	119.58	1.72	Rural C
Island	24.87	-1.43	Rural C
Jefferson	65.79	-0.07	Rural C
King	56.22	-0.39	Urban A
Kitsap	45.57	-0.74	Urban C
Kittitas	43.75	-0.80	Rural B
Klickitat	108.73	1.35	Rural A
Lewis	93.38	0.85	Rural C
Lincoln	59.72	-0.27	Rural B
Mason	106.56	1.28	Rural C
Okanogan	82.87	0.50	Rural A
Pacific	100.51	1.08	Rural C
Pend Oreille	137.94	2.32	Rural A
Pierce	77.53	0.32	Urban B
San Juan	22.56	-1.50	Rural C
Skagit	61.57	-0.21	Rural C
Skamania	74.79	0.23	Rural A
Snohomish	36.87	-1.03	Urban B
Spokane	82.26	0.48	Urban B
Stevens	93.97	0.87	Rural B
Thurston	59.30	-0.29	Urban C
Wahkiakum	55.10	-0.42	Rural C
Walla Walla	77.56	0.32	Rural B
Whatcom	57.75	-0.34	Urban C
Whitman	40.04	-0.92	Rural B
Yakima	126.90	1.96	Urban C





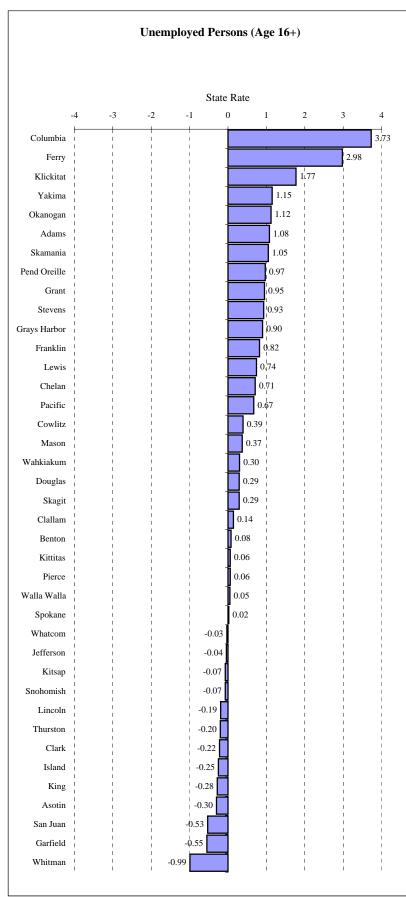
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Recipients

Note: The State and County rates are the number of children (age birth-17) participating in Aid to Families (AFDC/TANF) programs in the month of April, per 1,000 children (age birth-17). April was selected as the month with an average number of recipients. Nationally, prior to 1997 AFDC Flash Report was used which counts children 0-17. However National TANF child recipients are defined as children 0-19 with almost no children of age 19, therefore national denominators after 1996 are for children 0-18. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

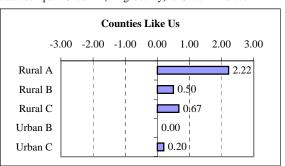
State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

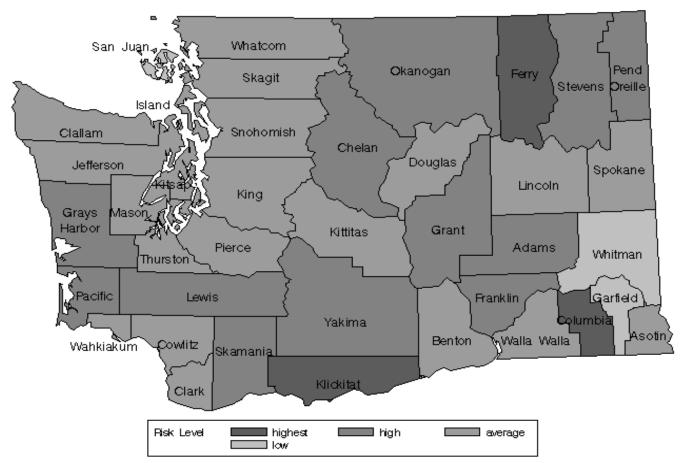
National Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning Research and Evaluation: Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients Table I-29

Updated: 4/1/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	10.26	1.08	Rural B
Asotin	4.96	-0.30	Rural B
Benton	6.43	0.08	Urban C
Chelan	8.84	0.71	Rural B
Clallam	6.65	0.14	Rural C
Clark	5.26	-0.22	Urban C
Columbia	20.40	3.73	Rural B
Cowlitz	7.59	0.39	Rural C
Douglas	7.22	0.29	Rural B
Ferry	17.54	2.98	Rural A
Franklin	9.27	0.82	Rural A
Garfield	4.02	-0.55	Rural B
Grant	9.74	0.95	Rural A
Grays Harbor	9.55	0.90	Rural C
Island	5.14	-0.25	Rural C
Jefferson	5.94	-0.04	Rural C
King	5.02	-0.28	Urban A
Kitsap	5.85	-0.07	Urban C
Kittitas	6.35	0.06	Rural B
Klickitat	12.89	1.77	Rural A
Lewis	8.96	0.74	Rural C
Lincoln	5.37	-0.19	Rural B
Mason	7.54	0.37	Rural C
Okanogan	10.41	1.12	Rural A
Pacific	8.67	0.67	Rural C
Pend Oreille	9.83	0.97	Rural A
Pierce	6.33	0.06	Urban B
San Juan	4.07	-0.53	Rural C
Skagit	7.22	0.29	Rural C
Skamania	10.12	1.05	Rural A
Snohomish	5.84	-0.07	Urban B
Spokane	6.19	0.02	Urban B
Stevens	9.68	0.93	Rural B
Thurston	5.34	-0.20	Urban C
Wahkiakum	7.25	0.30	Rural C
Walla Walla	6.29	0.05	Rural B
Whatcom	6.01	-0.03	Urban C
Whitman	2.32	-0.99	Rural B
Yakima	10.53	1.15	Urban C





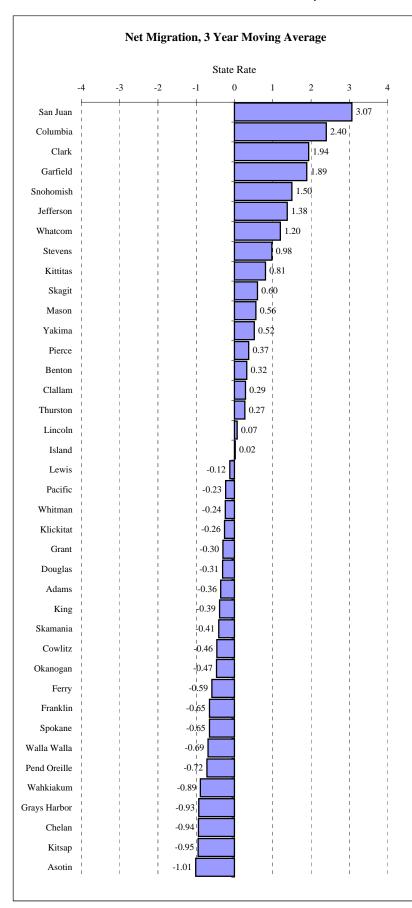
Unemployed Persons (Age 16+)

Note: The rate is unemployed persons (age 16 and over) per 100 persons in the civilian labor force. Unemployed persons are individuals who are currently available for work have actively looked for work, and do not have a job. The civilian labor force includes persons who are working or looking for work. The monthly numbers are a snapshot in time done approximately the 12th of each month. A yearly estimate is then produced by averaging the monthly numbers. Historical data has been updated. 2002 data should be considered preliminary. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

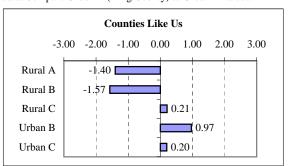
State Source: Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis, County Unemployment File

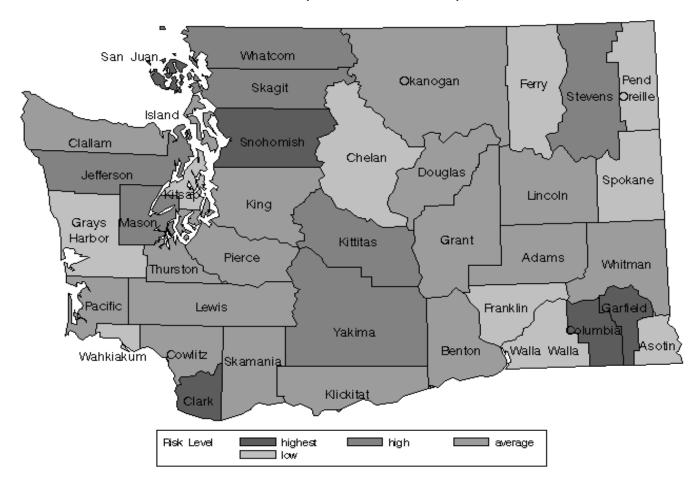
National Source: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey

Updated: 5/1/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	-4.54	-0.36	Rural B
Asotin	0.80	-1.01	Rural B
Benton	8.40	0.32	Urban C
Chelan	-1.18	-0.94	Rural B
Clallam	8.23	0.29	Rural C
Clark	17.74	1.94	Urban C
Columbia	-20.36	2.40	Rural B
Cowlitz	3.93	-0.46	Rural C
Douglas	4.81	-0.31	Rural B
Ferry	3.21	-0.59	Rural A
Franklin	2.85	-0.65	Rural A
Garfield	17.45	1.89	Rural B
Grant	4.84	-0.30	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.24	-0.93	Rural C
Island	6.69	0.02	Rural C
Jefferson	14.50	1.38	Rural C
King	4.35	-0.39	Urban A
Kitsap	1.11	-0.95	Urban C
Kittitas	11.26	0.81	Rural B
Klickitat	5.08	-0.26	Rural A
Lewis	5.90	-0.12	Rural C
Lincoln	6.99	0.07	Rural B
Mason	9.81	0.56	Rural C
Okanogan	-3.90	-0.47	Rural A
Pacific	5.28	-0.23	Rural C
Pend Oreille	-2.45	-0.72	Rural A
Pierce	8.73	0.37	Urban B
San Juan	24.22	3.07	Rural C
Skagit	10.04	0.60	Rural C
Skamania	4.21	-0.41	Rural A
Snohomish	15.20	1.50	Urban B
Spokane	2.84	-0.65	Urban B
Stevens	12.22	0.98	Rural B
Thurston	8.16	0.27	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.47	-0.89	Rural C
Walla Walla	-2.60	-0.69	Rural B
Whatcom	13.49	1.20	Urban C
Whitman	-5.24	-0.24	Rural B
Yakima	-9.55	0.52	Urban C



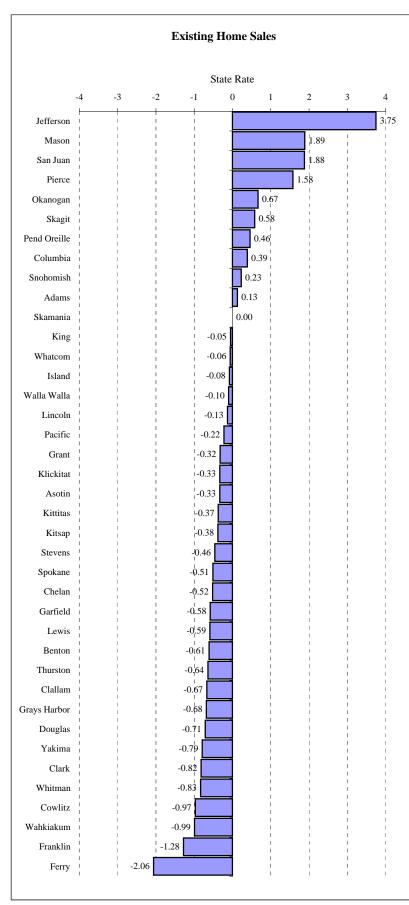


Net Migration, 3 Year Moving Average

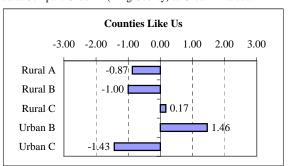
Note: Net migration is the annual number of new residents that moved into an area minus the number of residents that moved out of an area adding births and subtracting deaths. Calculating a 3-year moving average smooths net migration. Annual net migration estimates are summed for 3-year ranges then averaged to calculate the numerator. The **last year** of the 3 years used in the average is used for the population denominator and the year label for the average net migration value. Data is calculated from fiscal year data, for fiscal year 1998-1999 the year designation is 1999 as an average of data from fiscal years 1996-1997 to 1998-1999. Since increases and decreases in population both cause disruption to the community, the absolute value of the change is used to create the 5 year standardized rate.

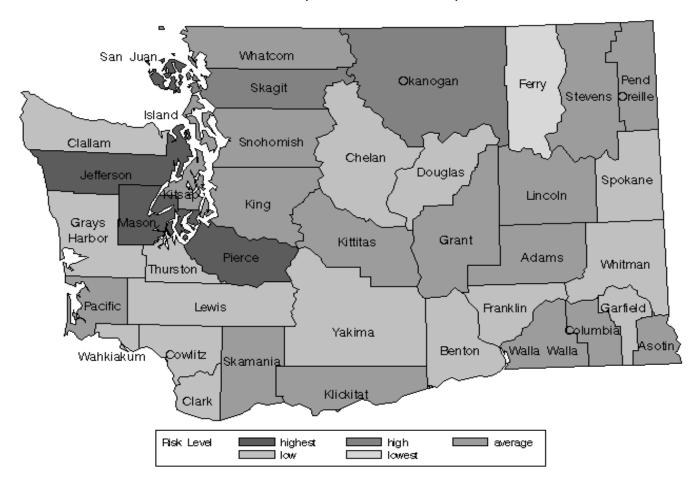
State Source: Office of Financial Management, Net Migration Data

Updated: 12/1/2003



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	21.62	0.13	Rural B
Asotin	18.49	-0.33	Rural B
Benton	16.62	-0.61	Urban C
Chelan	17.24	-0.52	Rural B
Clallam	16.25	-0.67	Rural C
Clark	15.24	-0.82	Urban C
Columbia	23.32	0.39	Rural B
Cowlitz	14.20	-0.97	Rural C
Douglas	15.95	-0.71	Rural B
Ferry	6.91	-2.06	Rural A
Franklin	12.18	-1.28	Rural A
Garfield	16.87	-0.58	Rural B
Grant	18.59	-0.32	Rural A
Grays Harbor	16.19	-0.68	Rural C
Island	20.16	-0.08	Rural C
Jefferson	45.81	3.75	Rural C
King	20.38	-0.05	Urban A
Kitsap	18.15	-0.38	Urban C
Kittitas	18.23	-0.37	Rural B
Klickitat	18.53	-0.33	Rural A
Lewis	16.77	-0.59	Rural C
Lincoln	19.88	-0.13	Rural B
Mason	33.40	1.89	Rural C
Okanogan	25.22	0.67	Rural A
Pacific	19.26	-0.22	Rural C
Pend Oreille	23.80	0.46	Rural A
Pierce	31.32	1.58	Urban B
San Juan	33.27	1.88	Rural C
Skagit	24.59	0.58	Rural C
Skamania	20.69	0.00	Rural A
Snohomish	22.28	0.23	Urban B
Spokane	17.28	-0.51	Urban B
Stevens	17.66	-0.46	Rural B
Thurston	16.44	-0.64	Urban C
Wahkiakum	14.09	-0.99	Rural C
Walla Walla	20.08	-0.10	Rural B
Whatcom	20.33	-0.06	Urban C
Whitman	15.16	-0.83	Rural B
Yakima	15.43	-0.79	Urban C





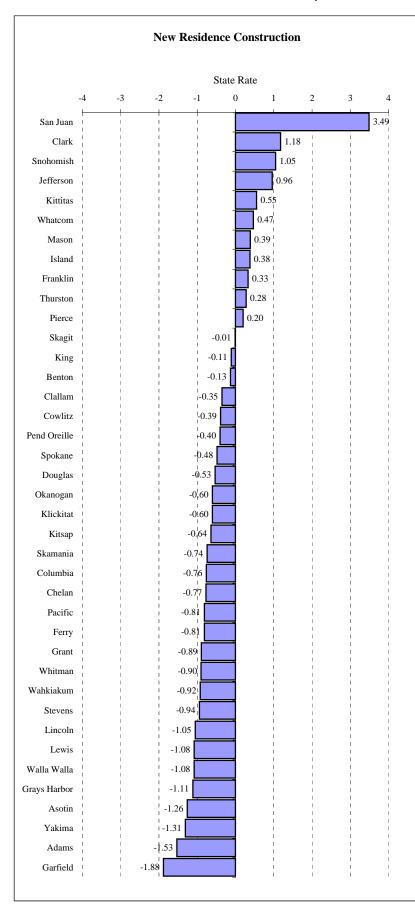
Existing Home Sales

Note: The rates are the annual number of previously-owned homes sold, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Previously-owned homes sold is rounded to the tens. Existing homes sold are estimated based on data from multiple listing services, firms that monitor deeds, and local Realtors associations.

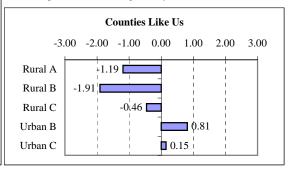
State Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research, Washington State University, Washington State's Housing Market: A Supply/Demand Assessment. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

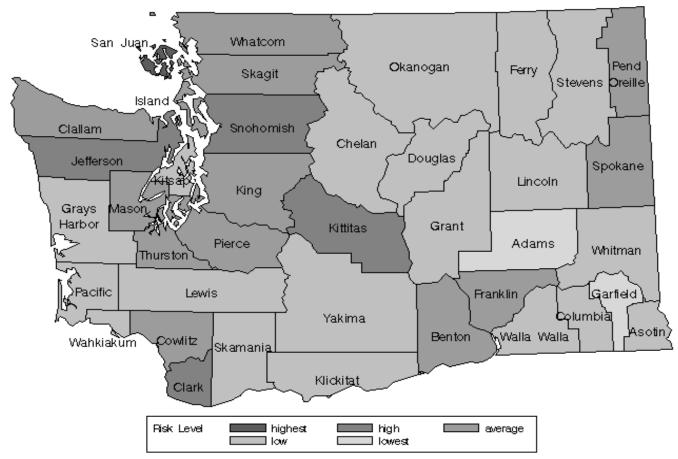
National Source: US Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the US; Existing One-family houses sold

Updated: 12/2/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	1.84	-1.53	Rural B
Asotin	2.76	-1.26	Rural B
Benton	6.57	-0.13	Urban C
Chelan	4.40	-0.77	Rural B
Clallam	5.81	-0.35	Rural C
Clark	10.96	1.18	Urban C
Columbia	4.43	-0.76	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.70	-0.39	Rural C
Douglas	5.22	-0.53	Rural B
Ferry	4.26	-0.81	Rural A
Franklin	8.11	0.33	Rural A
Garfield	0.67	-1.88	Rural B
Grant	3.99	-0.89	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.28	-1.11	Rural C
Island	8.27	0.38	Rural C
Jefferson	10.24	0.96	Rural C
King	6.64	-0.11	Urban A
Kitsap	4.86	-0.64	Urban C
Kittitas	8.85	0.55	Rural B
Klickitat	4.97	-0.60	Rural A
Lewis	3.38	-1.08	Rural C
Lincoln	3.46	-1.05	Rural B
Mason	8.30	0.39	Rural C
Okanogan	4.99	-0.60	Rural A
Pacific	4.28	-0.81	Rural C
Pend Oreille	5.66	-0.40	Rural A
Pierce	7.68	0.20	Urban B
San Juan	18.75	3.49	Rural C
Skagit	6.96	-0.01	Rural C
Skamania	4.51	-0.74	Rural A
Snohomish	10.52	1.05	Urban B
Spokane	5.39	-0.48	Urban B
Stevens	3.83	-0.94	Rural B
Thurston	7.94	0.28	Urban C
Wahkiakum	3.91	-0.92	Rural C
Walla Walla	3.38	-1.08	Rural B
Whatcom	8.57	0.47	Urban C
Whitman	3.97	-0.90	Rural B
Yakima	2.58	-1.31	Urban C





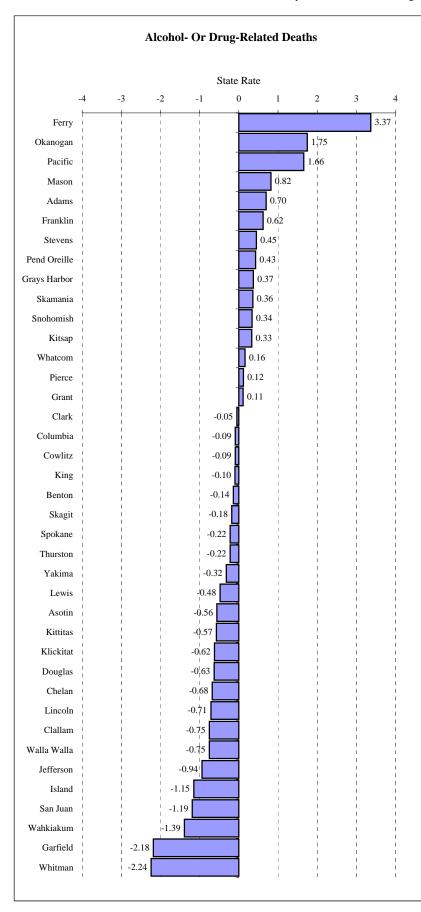
New Residence Construction

Note: The rates are the annual number of new building permits issued for single and multi-family dwellings, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Each unit in a multi-family dwelling (for example, each apartment in a building) has a separate building permit.

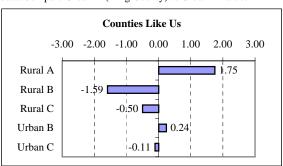
State Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research, Washington State University, Washington State's Housing Market: A Supply/Demand Assessment. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

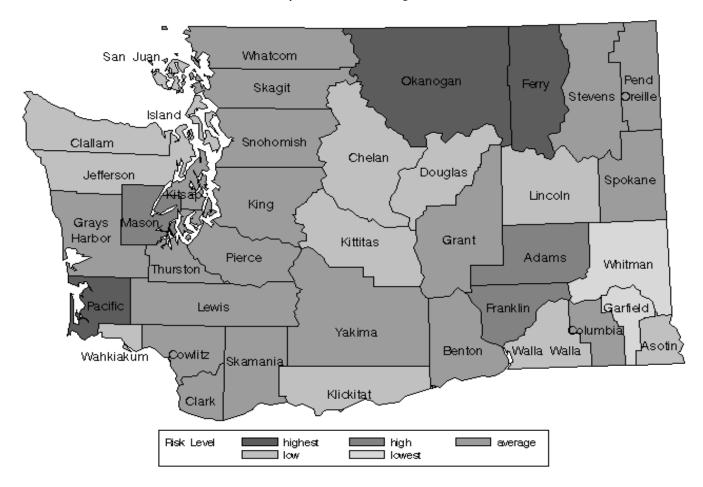
National Source: US Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the US; New Privately Owned Housing Units Started

Updated: 12/2/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	10.20	0.70	Rural B
Asotin	8.42	-0.56	Rural B
Benton	9.02	-0.14	Urban C
Chelan	8.25	-0.68	Rural B
Clallam	8.16	-0.75	Rural C
Clark	9.14	-0.05	Urban C
Columbia	9.09	-0.09	Rural B
Cowlitz	9.09	-0.09	Rural C
Douglas	8.33	-0.63	Rural B
Ferry	13.95	3.37	Rural A
Franklin	10.08	0.62	Rural A
Garfield	6.15	-2.18	Rural B
Grant	9.37	0.11	Rural A
Grays Harbor	9.73	0.37	Rural C
Island	7.59	-1.15	Rural C
Jefferson	7.89	-0.94	Rural C
King	9.07	-0.10	Urban A
Kitsap	9.68	0.33	Urban C
Kittitas	8.41	-0.57	Rural B
Klickitat	8.34	-0.62	Rural A
Lewis	8.54	-0.48	Rural C
Lincoln	8.21	-0.71	Rural B
Mason	10.36	0.82	Rural C
Okanogan	11.67	1.75	Rural A
Pacific	11.55	1.66	Rural C
Pend Oreille	9.81	0.43	Rural A
Pierce	9.38	0.12	Urban B
San Juan	7.53	-1.19	Rural C
Skagit	8.96	-0.18	Rural C
Skamania	9.71	0.36	Rural A
Snohomish	9.69	0.34	Urban B
Spokane	8.90	-0.22	Urban B
Stevens	9.84	0.45	Rural B
Thurston	8.90	-0.22	Urban C
Wahkiakum	7.25	-1.39	Rural C
Walla Walla	8.16	-0.75	Rural B
Whatcom	9.43	0.16	Urban C
Whitman	6.06	-2.24	Rural B
Yakima	8.76	-0.32	Urban C



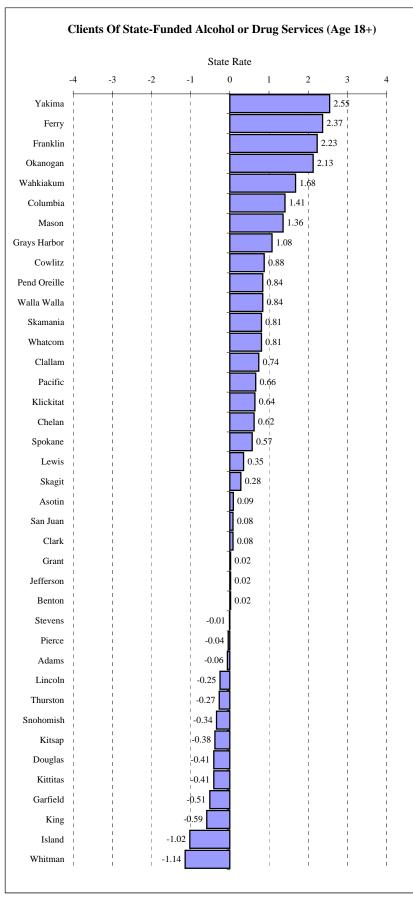


Alcohol- Or Drug-Related Deaths

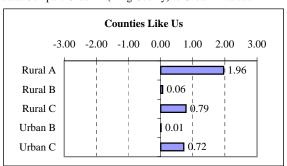
Note: The rates are the annual number of deaths, with alcohol- or drug-related deaths, per 100 deaths. Evaluation is based on all contributory causes of death for direct and indirect associations with alcohol and drug abuse. For a complete explanation of the codes and methods used please see Technical Notes: Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Rates are not reported when fewer than 100 deaths occurred in an area.

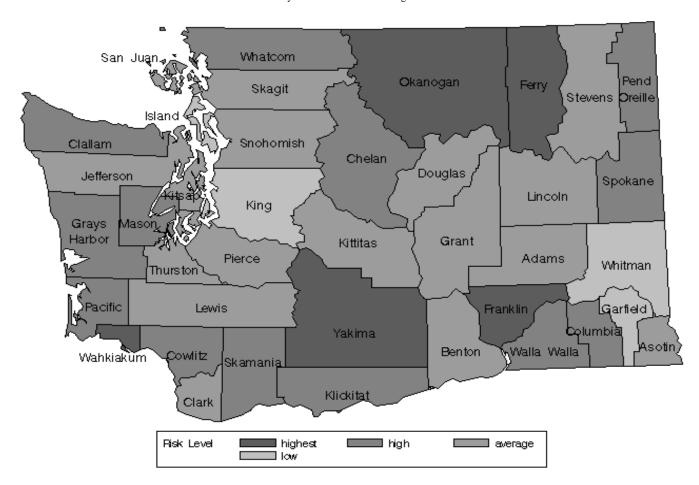
State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File.

Updated: 1/2/2005



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized to State	Counties Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	11.25	-0.06	Rural B
Asotin	12.05	0.09	Rural B
Benton	11.67	0.02	Urban C
Chelan	14.87	0.62	Rural B
Clallam	15.55	0.74	Rural C
Clark	12.01	0.08	Urban C
Columbia	19.12	1.41	Rural B
Cowlitz	16.27	0.88	Rural C
Douglas	9.38	-0.41	Rural B
Ferry	24.21	2.37	Rural A
Franklin	23.45	2.23	Rural A
Garfield	8.87	-0.51	Rural B
Grant	11.70	0.02	Rural A
Grays Harbor	17.36	1.08	Rural C
Island	6.17	-1.02	Rural C
Jefferson	11.69	0.02	Rural C
King	8.44	-0.59	Urban A
Kitsap	9.54	-0.38	Urban C
Kittitas	9.37	-0.41	Rural B
Klickitat	14.97	0.64	Rural A
Lewis	13.43	0.35	Rural C
Lincoln	10.26	-0.25	Rural B
Mason	18.83	1.36	Rural C
Okanogan	22.95	2.13	Rural A
Pacific	15.10	0.66	Rural C
Pend Oreille	16.08	0.84	Rural A
Pierce	11.37	-0.04	Urban B
San Juan	12.03	0.08	Rural C
Skagit	13.05	0.28	Rural C
Skamania	15.92	0.81	Rural A
Snohomish	9.75	-0.34	Urban B
Spokane	14.63	0.57	Urban B
Stevens	11.54	-0.01	Rural B
Thurston	10.14	-0.27	Urban C
Wahkiakum	20.52	1.68	Rural C
Walla Walla	16.04	0.84	Rural B
Whatcom	15.89	0.81	Urban C
Whitman	5.53	-1.14	Rural B
Yakima	25.19	2.55	Urban C





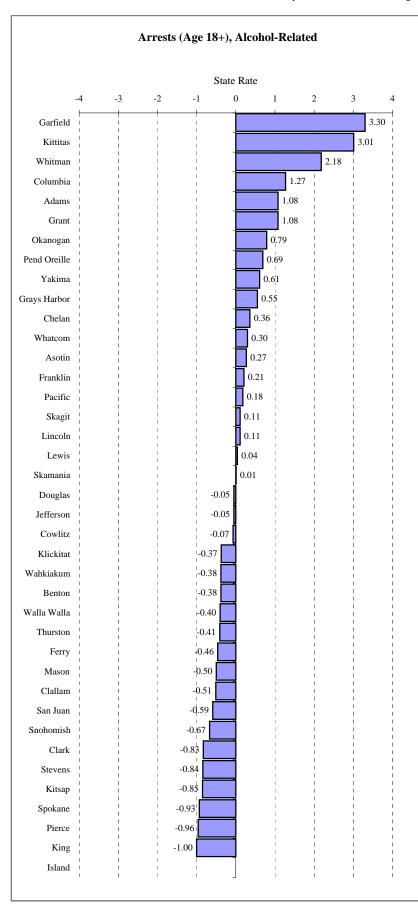
Clients Of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 18+)

Note: The rates are the annual number of adults (age 18 and over) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 adults. Counts of adults are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox. Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included.

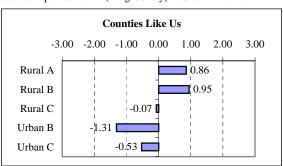
State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET)

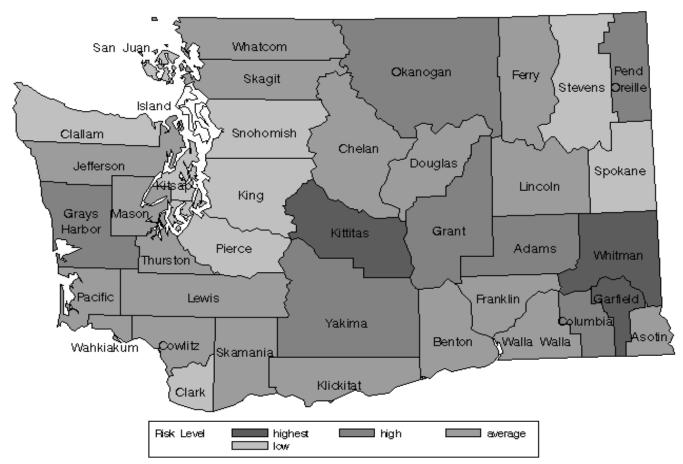
National Source: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated: 12/16/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	18.00	1.08	Rural B
Asotin	12.62	0.27	Rural B
Benton	8.29	-0.38	Urban C
Chelan	13.19	0.36	Rural B
Clallam	7.45	-0.51	Rural C
Clark	5.34	-0.83	Urban C
Columbia	19.24	1.27	Rural B
Cowlitz	10.34	-0.07	Rural C
Douglas	10.52	-0.05	Rural B
Ferry	7.75	-0.46	Rural A
Franklin	12.18	0.21	Rural A
Garfield	32.67	3.30	Rural B
Grant	17.97	1.08	Rural A
Grays Harbor	14.48	0.55	Rural C
Island	NR		Rural C
Jefferson	10.46	-0.05	Rural C
King	4.21	-1.00	Urban A
Kitsap	5.22	-0.85	Urban C
Kittitas	30.78	3.01	Rural B
Klickitat	8.40	-0.37	Rural A
Lewis	11.06	0.04	Rural C
Lincoln	11.52	0.11	Rural B
Mason	7.52	-0.50	Rural C
Okanogan	16.03	0.79	Rural A
Pacific	11.99	0.18	Rural C
Pend Oreille	15.40	0.69	Rural A
Pierce	4.46	-0.96	Urban B
San Juan	6.94	-0.59	Rural C
Skagit	11.53	0.11	Rural C
Skamania	10.91	0.01	Rural A
Snohomish	6.38	-0.67	Urban B
Spokane	4.66	-0.93	Urban B
Stevens	5.25	-0.84	Rural B
Thurston	8.08	-0.41	Urban C
Wahkiakum	8.32	-0.38	Rural C
Walla Walla	8.19	-0.40	Rural B
Whatcom	12.84	0.30	Urban C
Whitman	25.27	2.18	Rural B
Yakima	14.86	0.61	Urban C



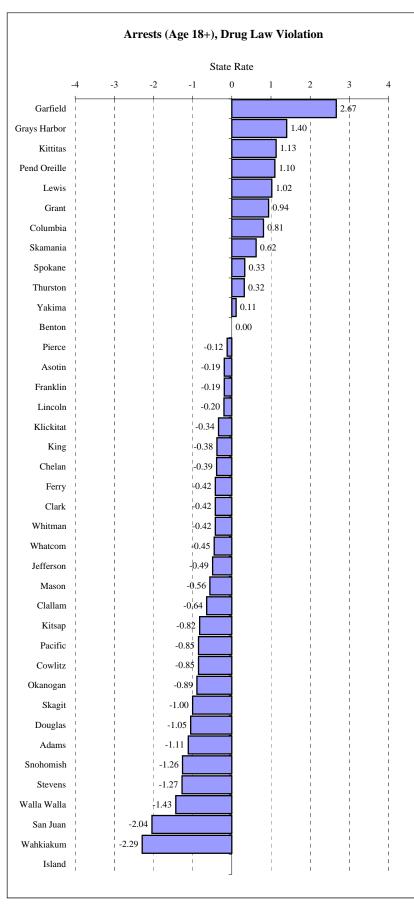


Arrests (Age 18+), Alcohol-Related

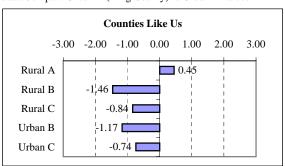
Note: The rates are the alcohol violations (age 18+), per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. DUI arrests by the Washington State Patrol (29% of all Adult Alcohol-related Arrests) are included in the state trend analysis. However, they are not included in the county rankings since WSP arrests are not assigned to counties. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

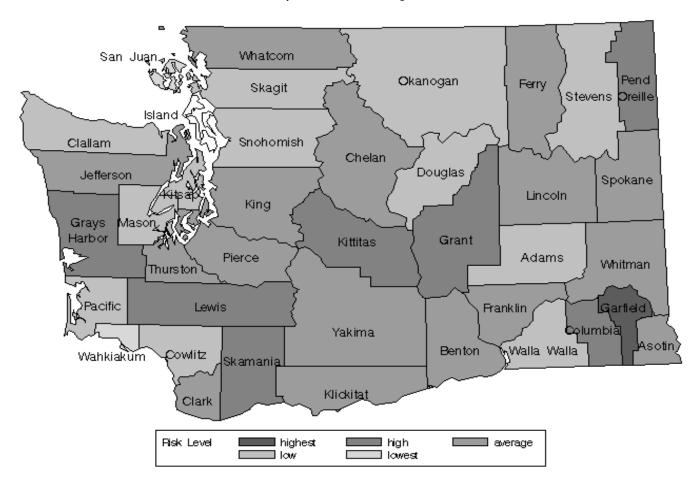
State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated: 5/15/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	3.29	-1.11	Rural B
Asotin	5.29	-0.19	Rural B
Benton	5.68	0.00	Urban C
Chelan	4.86	-0.39	Rural B
Clallam	4.32	-0.64	Rural C
Clark	4.78	-0.42	Urban C
Columbia	7.43	0.81	Rural B
Cowlitz	3.85	-0.85	Rural C
Douglas	3.42	-1.05	Rural B
Ferry	4.79	-0.42	Rural A
Franklin	5.27	-0.19	Rural A
Garfield	11.45	2.67	Rural B
Grant	7.72	0.94	Rural A
Grays Harbor	8.71	1.40	Rural C
Island	NR		Rural C
Jefferson	4.63	-0.49	Rural C
King	4.87	-0.38	Urban A
Kitsap	3.92	-0.82	Urban C
Kittitas	8.13	1.13	Rural B
Klickitat	4.95	-0.34	Rural A
Lewis	7.89	1.02	Rural C
Lincoln	5.26	-0.20	Rural B
Mason	4.48	-0.56	Rural C
Okanogan	3.77	-0.89	Rural A
Pacific	3.86	-0.85	Rural C
Pend Oreille	8.05	1.10	Rural A
Pierce	5.44	-0.12	Urban B
San Juan	1.29	-2.04	Rural C
Skagit	3.53	-1.00	Rural C
Skamania	7.02	0.62	Rural A
Snohomish	2.97	-1.26	Urban B
Spokane	6.41	0.33	Urban B
Stevens	2.96	-1.27	Rural B
Thurston	6.38	0.32	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.75	-2.29	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.60	-1.43	Rural B
Whatcom	4.71	-0.45	Urban C
Whitman	4.78	-0.42	Rural B
Yakima	5.92	0.11	Urban C





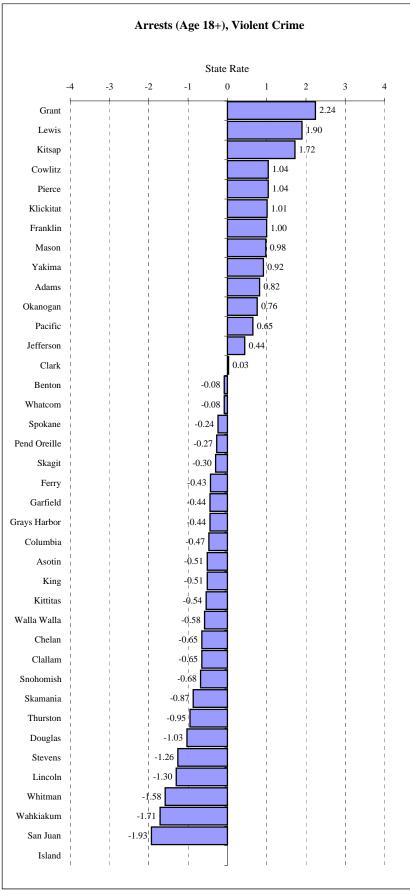
Arrests (Age 18+), Drug Law Violation

Note: The rates are the annual number of arrests of adults (age 18+) for drug law violations, per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

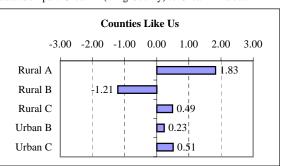
State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

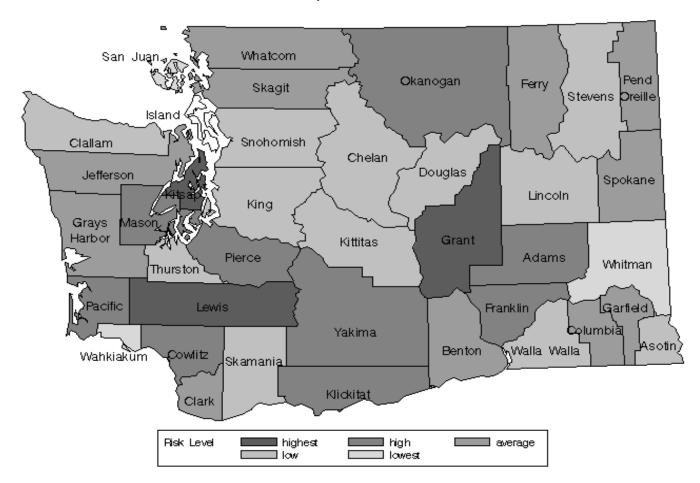
National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated: 2/28/2005



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized to State Mean	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.15	0.82	Rural B
Asotin	1.31	-0.51	Rural B
Benton	1.58	-0.08	Urban C
Chelan	1.22	-0.65	Rural B
Clallam	1.22	-0.65	Rural C
Clark	1.65	0.03	Urban C
Columbia	1.33	-0.47	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.29	1.04	Rural C
Douglas	0.98	-1.03	Rural B
Ferry	1.36	-0.43	Rural A
Franklin	2.26	1.00	Rural A
Garfield	1.35	-0.44	Rural B
Grant	3.05	2.24	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.35	-0.44	Rural C
Island	NR		Rural C
Jefferson	1.91	0.44	Rural C
King	1.31	-0.51	Urban A
Kitsap	2.72	1.72	Urban C
Kittitas	1.29	-0.54	Rural B
Klickitat	2.27	1.01	Rural A
Lewis	2.83	1.90	Rural C
Lincoln	0.81	-1.30	Rural B
Mason	2.25	0.98	Rural C
Okanogan	2.11	0.76	Rural A
Pacific	2.04	0.65	Rural C
Pend Oreille	1.46	-0.27	Rural A
Pierce	2.29	1.04	Urban B
San Juan	0.41	-1.93	Rural C
Skagit	1.44	-0.30	Rural C
Skamania	1.08	-0.87	Rural A
Snohomish	1.20	-0.68	Urban B
Spokane	1.48	-0.24	Urban B
Stevens	0.83	-1.26	Rural B
Thurston	1.03	-0.95	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.55	-1.71	Rural C
Walla Walla	1.26	-0.58	Rural B
Whatcom	1.58	-0.08	Urban C
Whitman	0.63	-1.58	Rural B
Yakima	2.21	0.92	Urban C





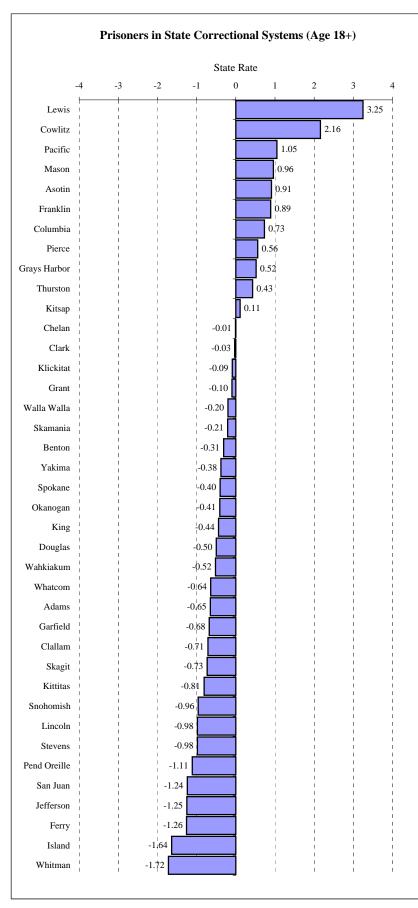
Arrests (Age 18+), Violent Crime

Note: The rates are the annual number of arrests of adults (age 18+) for violent crime per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Violent crimes include all crimes involving criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is not defined as a violent crime. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

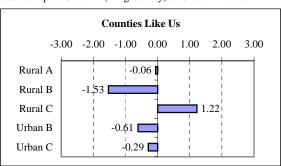
State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

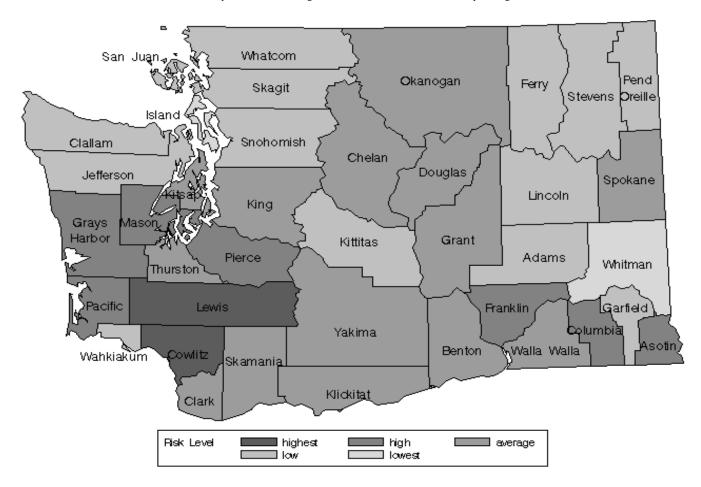
National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated: 2/28/2005



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized to State Mean	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	101.98	-0.65	Rural B
Asotin	194.88	0.91	Rural B
Benton	122.49	-0.31	Urban C
Chelan	140.33	-0.01	Rural B
Clallam	98.40	-0.71	Rural C
Clark	139.00	-0.03	Urban C
Columbia	184.25	0.73	Rural B
Cowlitz	269.39	2.16	Rural C
Douglas	111.18	-0.50	Rural B
Ferry	65.91	-1.26	Rural A
Franklin	193.75	0.89	Rural A
Garfield	100.18	-0.68	Rural B
Grant	135.05	-0.10	Rural A
Grays Harbor	171.65	0.52	Rural C
Island	43.42	-1.64	Rural C
Jefferson	66.23	-1.25	Rural C
King	114.76	-0.44	Urban A
Kitsap	147.43	0.11	Urban C
Kittitas	92.50	-0.81	Rural B
Klickitat	135.64	-0.09	Rural A
Lewis	334.08	3.25	Rural C
Lincoln	82.65	-0.98	Rural B
Mason	197.97	0.96	Rural C
Okanogan	116.13	-0.41	Rural A
Pacific	203.16	1.05	Rural C
Pend Oreille	74.87	-1.11	Rural A
Pierce	174.22	0.56	Urban B
San Juan	66.77	-1.24	Rural C
Skagit	97.14	-0.73	Rural C
Skamania	128.19	-0.21	Rural A
Snohomish	83.69	-0.96	Urban B
Spokane	117.18	-0.40	Urban B
Stevens	82.45	-0.98	Rural B
Thurston	166.54	0.43	Urban C
Wahkiakum	110.06	-0.52	Rural C
Walla Walla	129.04	-0.20	Rural B
Whatcom	102.67	-0.64	Urban C
Whitman	38.27	-1.72	Rural B
Yakima	118.22	-0.38	Urban C





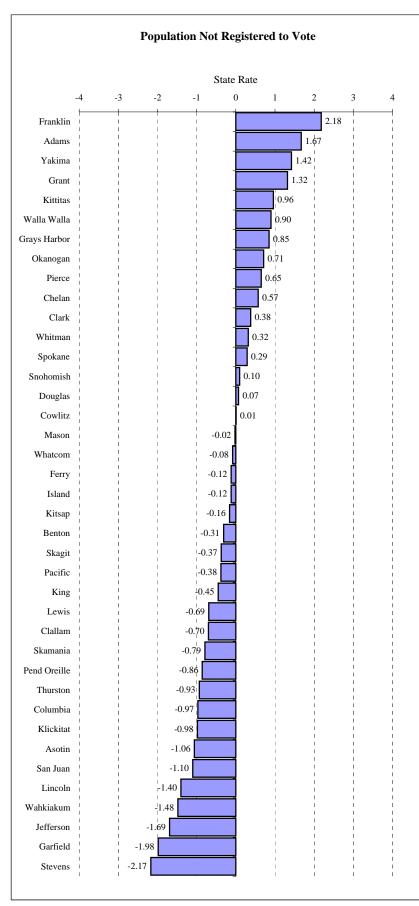
Prisoners in State Correctional Systems (Age 18+)

Note: The rate is the annual number of adult (age 18 and over) admissions to prison, per 100,000 persons (all ages). Admissions include new admissions, re-admissions, community custody inmate violations, and parole violations. Counts of admissions are duplicated so that individuals admitted to prison more than once in a year are counted each time they are admitted. The admissions are attributed to the county where the conviction occurred. In 2003 prisoners being electronically monitored are included in the data. This causes a jump in numbers for counties which use this incarceration option. National data after 1998 are not available in an equivalent form. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

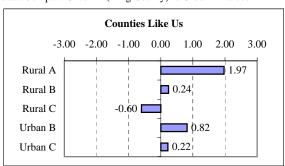
State Source: Department of Corrections, Inmates File. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

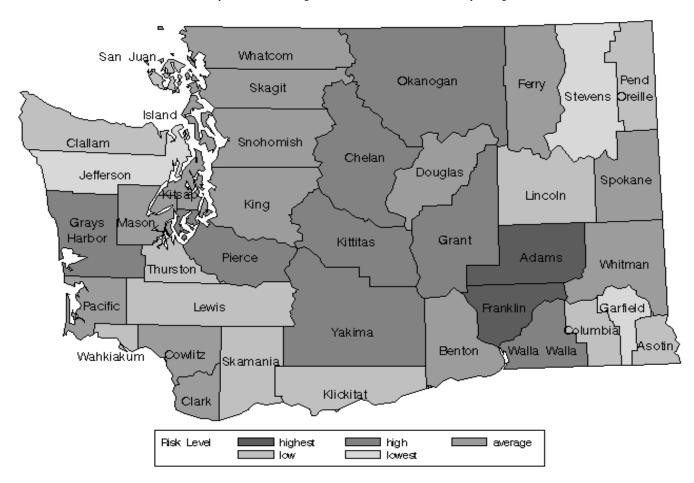
National Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Populations in the U.S.

Updated: 10/1/2003



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	
		to State Mean	Like Us (CLU)
A 1	40.14		, ,
Adams	42.14	1.67	Rural B
Asotin	18.03	-1.06	Rural B
Benton	24.68	-0.31	Urban C
Chelan	32.44	0.57	Rural B
Clallam	21.20	-0.70	Rural C
Clark	30.72	0.38	Urban C
Columbia	18.80	-0.97	Rural B
Cowlitz	27.52	0.01	Rural C
Douglas	28.03	0.07	Rural B
Ferry	26.35	-0.12	Rural A
Franklin	46.70	2.18	Rural A
Garfield	9.87	-1.98	Rural B
Grant	39.05	1.32	Rural A
Grays Harbor	34.88	0.85	Rural C
Island	26.34	-0.12	Rural C
Jefferson	12.47	-1.69	Rural C
King	23.41	-0.45	Urban A
Kitsap	25.99	-0.16	Urban C
Kittitas	35.91	0.96	Rural B
Klickitat	18.72	-0.98	Rural A
Lewis	21.32	-0.69	Rural C
Lincoln	15.03	-1.40	Rural B
Mason	27.24	-0.02	Rural C
Okanogan	33.65	0.71	Rural A
Pacific	24.04	-0.38	Rural C
Pend Oreille	19.80	-0.86	Rural A
Pierce	33.18	0.65	Urban B
San Juan	17.62	-1.10	Rural C
Skagit	24.15	-0.37	Rural C
Skamania	20.40	-0.79	Rural A
Snohomish	28.28	0.10	Urban B
Spokane	29.95	0.29	Urban B
Stevens	8.14	-2.17	Rural B
Thurston	19.19	-0.93	Urban C
Wahkiakum	14.32	-1.48	Rural C
Walla Walla	35.36	0.90	Rural B
Whatcom	26.67	-0.08	Urban C
Whitman	30.23	0.32	Rural B
Yakima	39.93	1.42	Urban C
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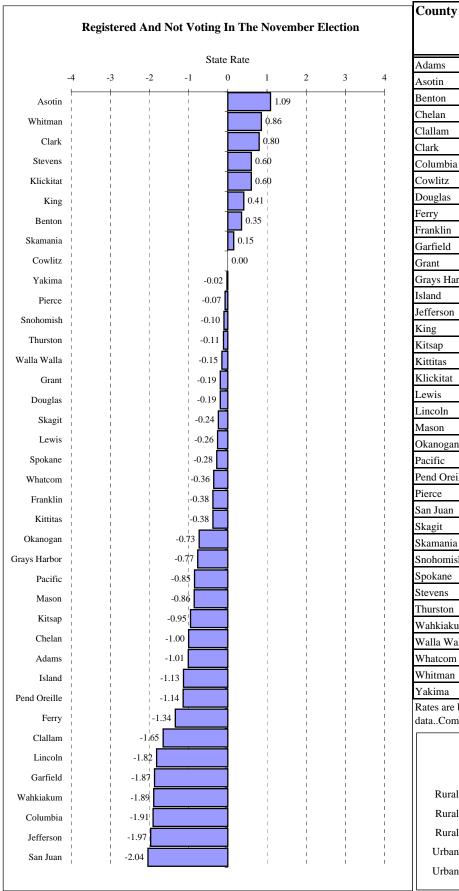
Population Not Registered to Vote

Note: The rate is the annual number of persons not registered to vote in the November elections, per 100 adults (age 18 and over). As part of the November Current Population Survey (the Voting and Registration Supplement), the Bureau of the Census collects data on voting and registration in years with presidential or congressional elections (i.e. every other year).

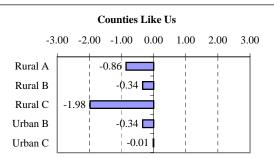
State Source: Office of the Secretary of State, Elections Division, Registered Voters. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

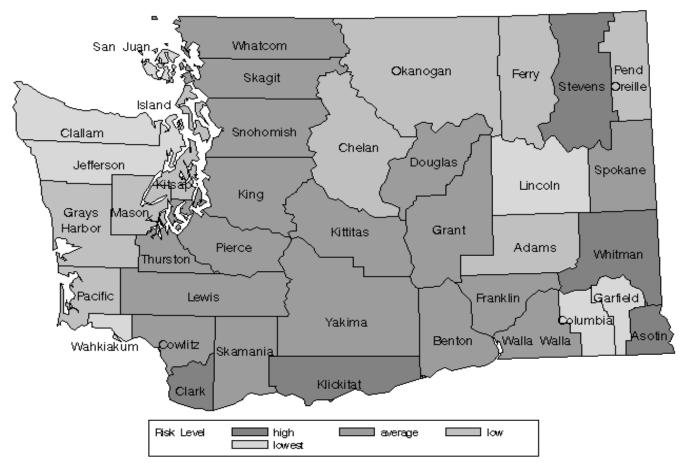
National Source: Calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States; "Voting-Age Population, Percent Reporting Registered, and Voted: 1980 to 2000"

Updated: 4/1/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized to State Mean	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	37.78	-1.01	Rural B
Asotin	52.83	1.09	Rural B
Benton	47.52	0.35	Urban C
Chelan	37.83	-1.00	Rural B
Clallam	33.16	-1.65	Rural C
Clark	50.72	0.80	Urban C
Columbia	31.30	-1.91	Rural B
Cowlitz	45.02	0.00	Rural C
Douglas	43.63	-0.19	Rural B
Ferry	35.36	-1.34	Rural A
Franklin	42.28	-0.38	Rural A
Garfield	31.60	-1.87	Rural B
Grant	43.67	-0.19	Rural A
Grays Harbor	39.46	-0.77	Rural C
Island	36.91	-1.13	Rural C
Jefferson	30.84	-1.13	Rural C
King	47.96	0.41	Urban A
Kitsap	38.21	-0.95	Urban C
Kitsap	42.27	-0.38	Rural B
Klickitat	49.28	0.60	Rural A
Lewis	43.12	-0.26	Rural C
Lincoln	31.92	-0.20	Rural B
Mason	38.79	-0.86	Rural C
Okanogan	39.76	-0.73	Rural A
Pacific	38.88	-0.85	Rural C
Pend Oreille Pierce	36.78	-1.14	Rural A
	44.49	-0.07	Urban B
San Juan	30.36	-2.04	Rural C
Skagit	43.31	-0.24	Rural C
Skamania	46.07	0.15	Rural A
Snohomish	44.28	-0.10	Urban B
Spokane	43.01	-0.28	Urban B
Stevens	49.31	0.60	
Thurston	44.18	-0.11	Urban C
Wahkiakum	31.41	-1.89	Rural C
Walla Walla	43.94	-0.15	Rural B
Whatcom	42.41	-0.36	Urban C
Whitman	51.16	0.86	Rural B
Yakima	44.88	-0.02	Urban C





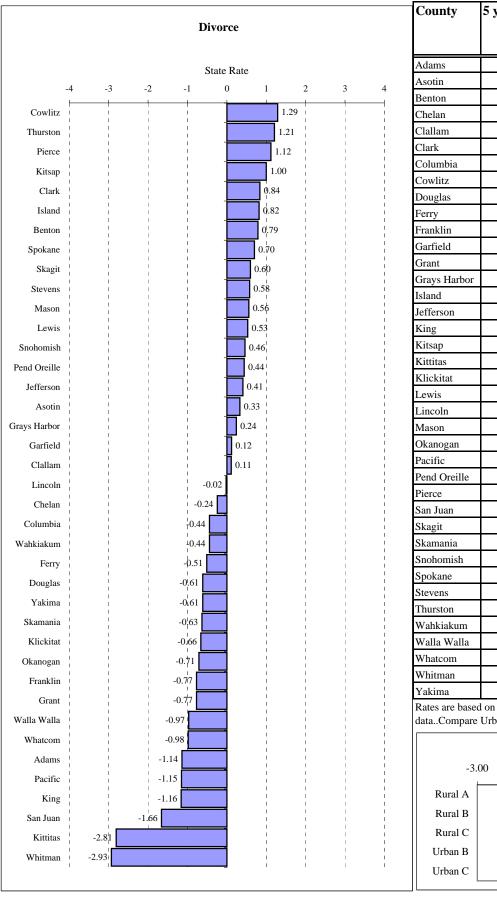
Registered And Not Voting In The November Election

Note: The rate is the annual number of persons registered to vote in the November elections but not voting, per 100 adults (age 18 and over) registered to vote. As part of the November Current Population Survey (the Voting and Registration Supplement), the Bureau of the Census collects data on voting and registration in years with presidential or congressional elections (i.e. every other year).

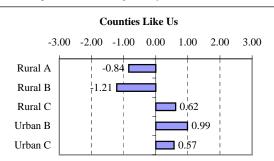
State Source: Office of the Secretary of State, Elections Division, Registered Voters. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

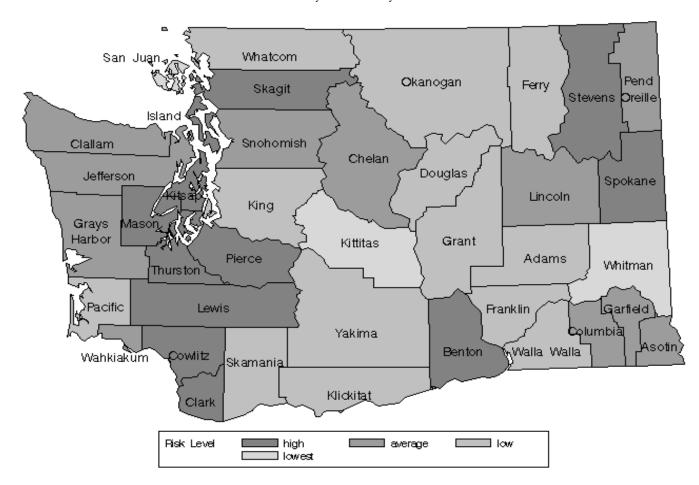
National Source: Calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States; "Voting-Age Population, Percent Reporting Registered, and Voted: 1980 to 2000"

Updated: 4/1/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	4.87	-1.14	Rural B
Asotin	6.20	0.33	Rural B
Benton	6.61	0.79	Urban C
Chelan	5.68	-0.24	Rural B
Clallam	6.00	0.11	Rural C
Clark	6.66	0.84	Urban C
Columbia	5.50	-0.44	Rural B
Cowlitz	7.07	1.29	Rural C
Douglas	5.35	-0.61	Rural B
Ferry	5.44	-0.51	Rural A
Franklin	5.20	-0.77	Rural A
Garfield	6.01	0.12	Rural B
Grant	5.20	-0.77	Rural A
Grays Harbor	6.12	0.24	Rural C
Island	6.64	0.82	Rural C
Jefferson	6.27	0.41	Rural C
King	4.85	-1.16	Urban A
Kitsap	6.80	1.00	Urban C
Kittitas	3.36	-2.81	Rural B
Klickitat	5.30	-0.66	Rural A
Lewis	6.38	0.53	Rural C
Lincoln	5.88	-0.02	Rural B
Mason	6.41	0.56	Rural C
Okanogan	5.26	-0.71	Rural A
Pacific	4.86	-1.15	Rural C
Pend Oreille	6.30	0.44	Rural A
Pierce	6.91	1.12	Urban B
San Juan	4.40	-1.66	
Skagit	6.44	0.60	
Skamania	5.33	-0.63	Rural A
Snohomish	6.32	0.46	
Spokane	6.53	0.70	Urban B
Stevens			
Thurston	6.99	1.21	Urban C
Wahkiakum	5.50	-0.44	Rural C
Walla Walla	5.02	-0.97	Rural B
Whatcom	5.01	-0.98	Urban C
Whitman	3.25	-2.93	Rural B
Yakima	5.35	-0.61	Urban C





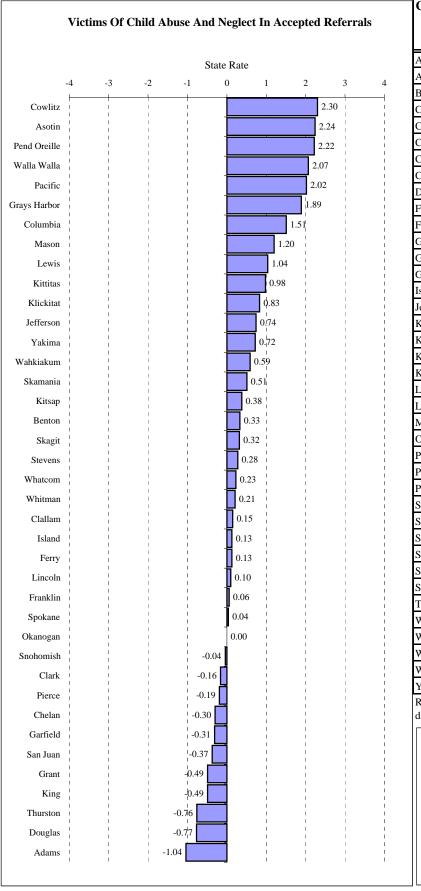
Divorce

Note: The State and County rates are the annual number of divorces per 1,000 persons (age 15 and over). Divorce includes dissolutions, annulments, and unknown decree types; it does not include legal separations. Divorce data is reported by the woman's residence, if in Washington at the time of decree. If the woman lived outside Washington, the man's residence was used. If both parties residence was unknown the event is not assigned to a county, but is included in the state rate. The National rate is based on age 18 and over population. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

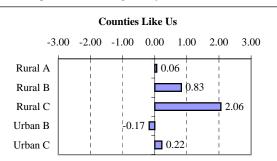
State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Dissolution and Annulment Data. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

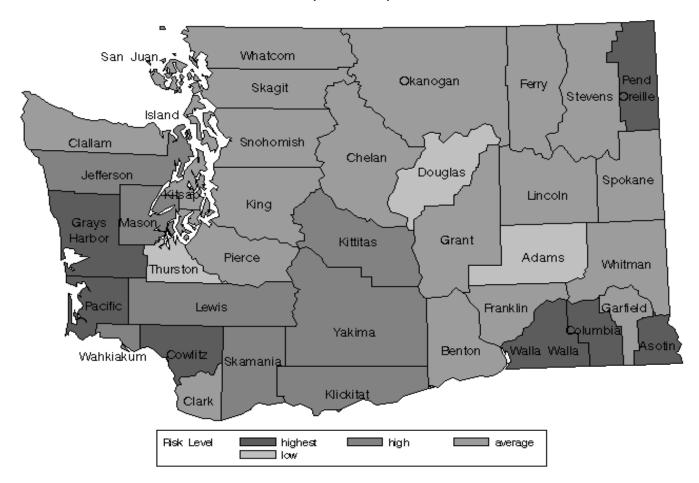
National Source: Calculated using Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, National Vital Statistics Reports Births, Marriages,

Updated: 12/2/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized to State Mean	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	18.59	-1.04	Rural B
Asotin	81.38	2.24	Rural B
Benton	44.76	0.33	Urban C
Chelan	32.63	-0.30	Rural B
Clallam	41.38	0.15	Rural C
Clark	35.34	-0.16	Urban C
Columbia	67.45	1.51	Rural B
Cowlitz	82.43	2.30	Rural C
Douglas	23.76	-0.77	Rural B
Ferry	40.95	0.13	Rural A
Franklin	39.55	0.06	Rural A
Garfield	32.56	-0.31	Rural B
Grant	29.07	-0.49	Rural A
Grays Harbor	74.59	1.89	Rural C
Island	40.97	0.13	Rural C
Jefferson	52.67	0.74	Rural C
King	29.07	-0.49	Urban A
Kitsap	45.71	0.38	Urban C
Kittitas	57.27	0.98	Rural B
Klickitat	54.25	0.83	Rural A
Lewis	58.37	1.04	Rural C
Lincoln	40.26	0.10	Rural B
Mason	61.40	1.20	Rural C
Okanogan	38.38	0.00	Rural A
Pacific	77.22	2.02	Rural C
Pend Oreille	80.97	2.22	Rural A
Pierce	34.86	-0.19	Urban B
San Juan	31.34	-0.37	Rural C
Skagit	44.62	0.32	Rural C
Skamania	48.16	0.51	Rural A
Snohomish	37.66	-0.04	Urban B
Spokane	39.23	0.04	Urban B
Stevens	43.86	0.28	Rural B
Thurston	23.89	-0.76	Urban C
Wahkiakum	49.66	0.59	Rural C
Walla Walla	78.06	2.07	Rural B
Whatcom	42.81	0.23	Urban C
Whitman	42.46	0.21	Rural B
Yakima	52.18	0.72	Urban C



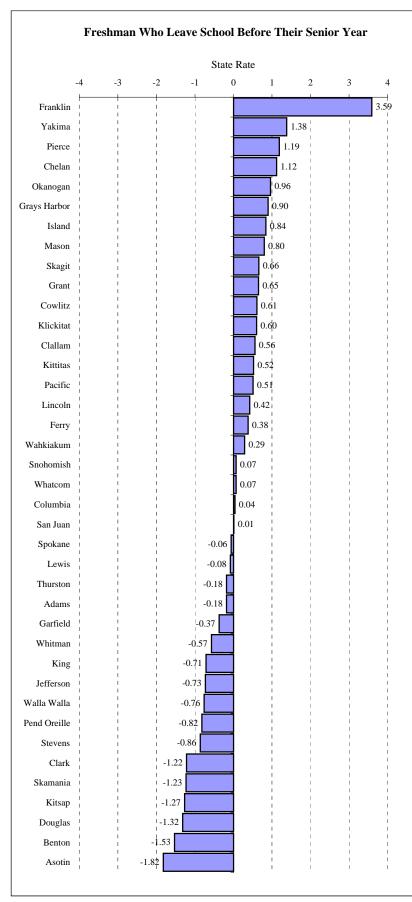


Victims Of Child Abuse And Neglect In Accepted Referrals

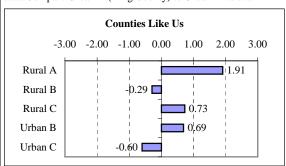
Note: The rates are the annual number of children (age birth-17) identified as victims in reports to Child Protective Services that were accepted for further action, per 1,000 children (age birth-17). Children are counted more than once if they are reported as a victim more than once during the year. A "referral" is a report of suspected child abuse. Child counts are now taken directly from Children's Administration, Administrative Services, Case Management Information System (CAMIS) rather than from CAMIS through Kid's Count as done in previous reports. Numbers may differ due to corrections or changes in location definition made in the database extraction process. Child location is derived from the residence at the time of referral. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

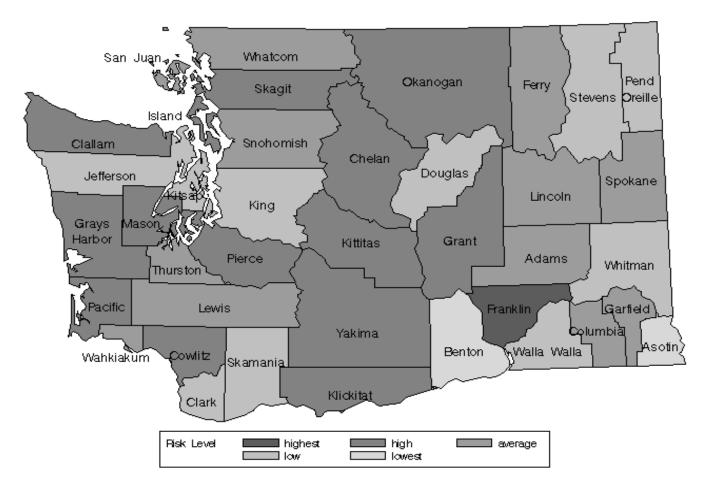
State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Children's Administration, Administrative Services, Case Management Information System (CAMIS). Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated: 8/1/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized to State Mean	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	21.09	-0.18	Rural B
Asotin	5.82	-1.82	Rural B
Benton	8.52	-1.53	Urban C
Chelan	33.27	1.12	Rural B
Clallam	27.99	0.56	Rural C
Clark	11.37	-1.22	Urban C
Columbia	23.13	0.04	Rural B
Cowlitz	28.49	0.61	Rural C
Douglas	10.44	-1.32	Rural B
Ferry	26.35	0.38	Rural A
Franklin	56.33	3.59	Rural A
Garfield	19.35	-0.37	Rural B
Grant	28.90	0.65	Rural A
Grays Harbor	31.18	0.90	Rural C
Island	30.69	0.84	Rural C
Jefferson	15.96	-0.73	Rural C
King	16.15	-0.71	Urban A
Kitsap	10.97	-1.27	Urban C
Kittitas	27.68	0.52	Rural B
Klickitat	28.42	0.60	Rural A
Lewis	22.05	-0.08	Rural C
Lincoln	26.74	0.42	Rural B
Mason	30.24	0.80	Rural C
Okanogan	31.80	0.96	Rural A
Pacific	27.54	0.51	Rural C
Pend Oreille	15.13	-0.82	Rural A
Pierce	33.94	1.19	Urban B
San Juan	22.91	0.01	Rural C
Skagit	28.94	0.66	Rural C
Skamania	11.30	-1.23	Rural A
Snohomish	23.49	0.07	Urban B
Spokane	22.27	-0.06	Urban B
Stevens	14.79	-0.86	Rural B
Thurston	21.13	-0.18	Urban C
Wahkiakum	25.55	0.29	Rural C
Walla Walla	15.70	-0.76	Rural B
Whatcom	23.43	0.07	Urban C
Whitman	17.51	-0.57	Rural B
Yakima	35.73	1.38	Urban C



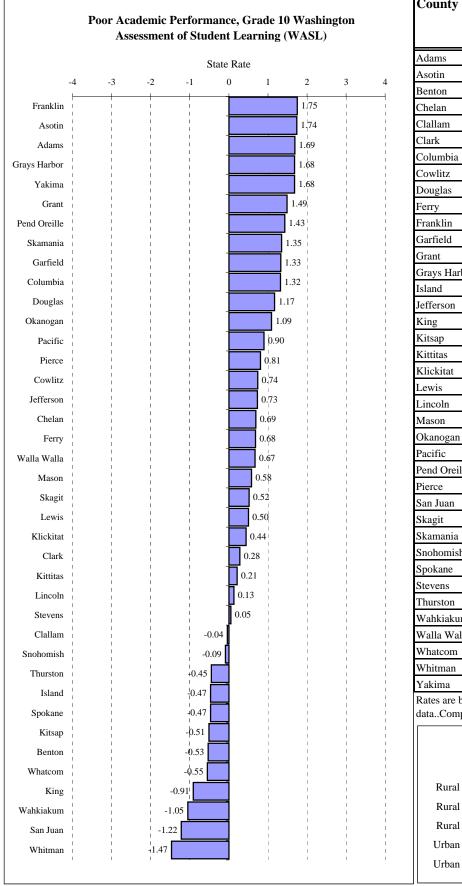


Freshman Who Leave School Before Their Senior Year

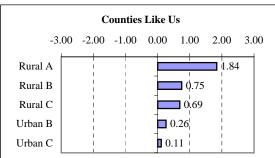
Note: Where senior enrollment is smaller than freshman enrollment the rate is the annual number fewer seniors as a percent of freshman october enrollment. When senior enrollment is greater than freshman enrollment the rate is zero.

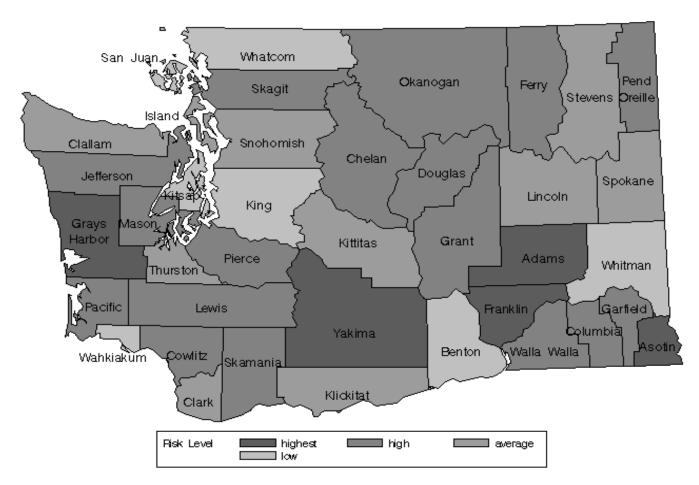
State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Services, School Dropout Files

Updated: 12/8/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	84.03	1.69	Rural B
Asotin	84.40	1.74	Rural B
Benton	68.07	-0.53	Urban C
Chelan	76.85	0.69	Rural B
Clallam	71.57	-0.04	Rural C
Clark	73.90	0.28	Urban C
Columbia	81.36	1.32	Rural B
Cowlitz	77.16	0.74	Rural C
Douglas	80.30	1.17	Rural B
Ferry	76.76	0.68	Rural A
Franklin	84.47	1.75	Rural A
Garfield	81.43	1.33	Rural B
Grant	82.54	1.49	Rural A
Grays Harbor	83.96	1.68	Rural C
Island	68.49	-0.47	Rural C
Jefferson	77.11	0.73	Rural C
King	65.38	-0.91	Urban A
Kitsap	68.23	-0.51	Urban C
Kittitas	73.39	0.21	Rural B
Klickitat	75.02	0.44	Rural A
Lewis	75.48	0.50	Rural C
Lincoln	72.83	0.13	Rural B
Mason	76.01	0.58	Rural C
Okanogan	79.72	1.09	Rural A
Pacific	78.37	0.90	Rural C
Pend Oreille	82.14	1.43	Rural A
Pierce	77.68	0.81	Urban B
San Juan	63.15	-1.22	Rural C
Skagit	75.63	0.52	Rural C
Skamania	81.54	1.35	Rural A
Snohomish	71.20	-0.09	Urban B
Spokane	68.49	-0.47	Urban B
Stevens	72.22	0.05	Rural B
Thurston	68.65	-0.45	Urban C
Wahkiakum	64.34	-1.05	Rural C
Walla Walla	76.72	0.67	Rural B
Whatcom	67.91	-0.55	Urban C
Whitman	61.33	-1.47	Rural B
Yakima	83.92	1.68	Urban C



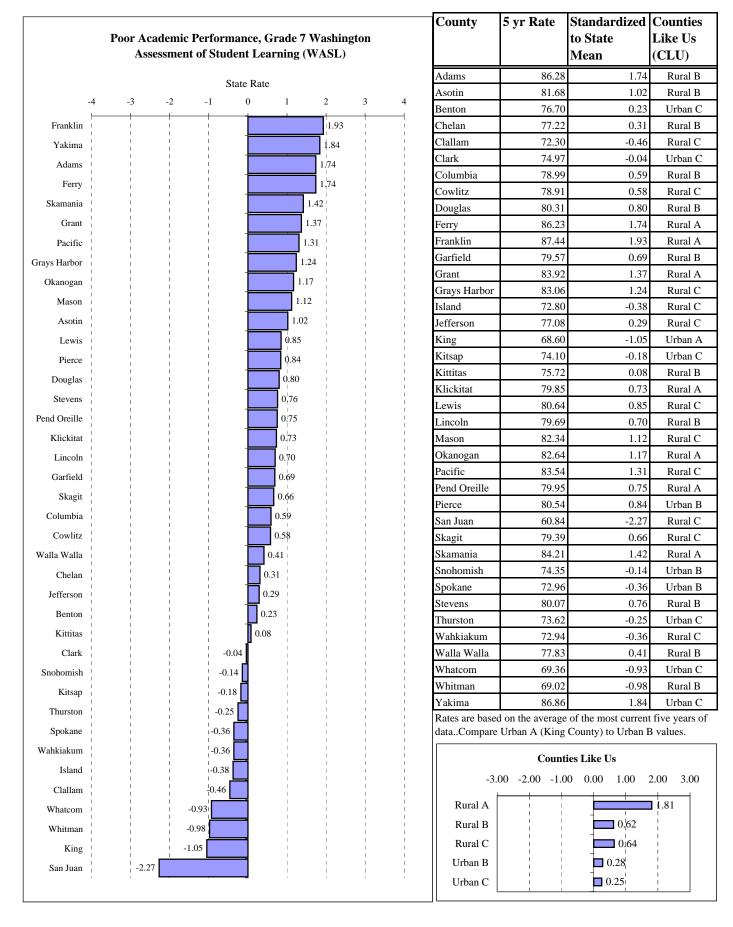


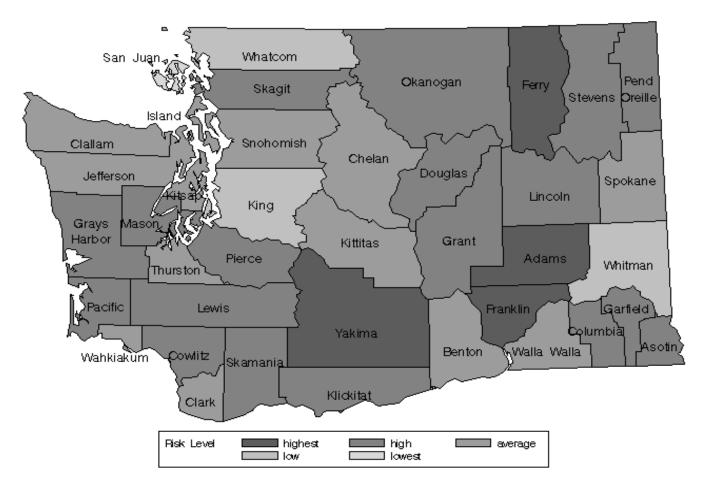
Poor Academic Performance, Grade 10 Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL)

Note: The State and County rates are the annual number of tenth graders who failed one or more content areas in the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). Tests are given in the spring of the year. For example, data for 2002 is for students in the 10th grade during the school year 2001/2002. Previous reports used 1990 Census population distributions to allocate school district data to counties. Census population distributions for 2000 are now being used and event counts differ slightly in some counties.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 10 Failing In One Or More Content Areas

Updated: 12/2/2004



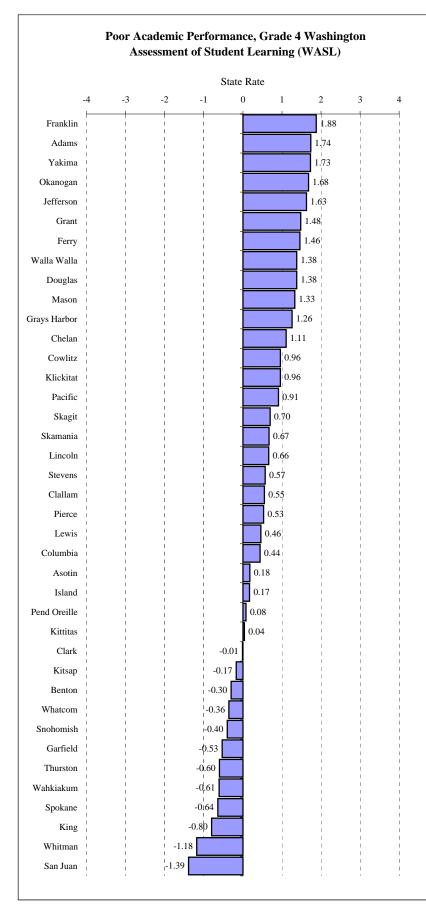


Poor Academic Performance, Grade 7 Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL)

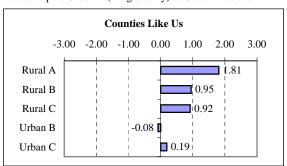
Note: The State and County rates are the annual number of seventh graders who failed one or more content areas in the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). Tests are given in the spring of the year. Data for 2002 is for students in the 7th grade during the school year 2001/2002. Previous reports used 1990 Census population distributions to allocate school district data to counties. Census population distributions for 2000 are now being used and event counts differ slightly in some counties.

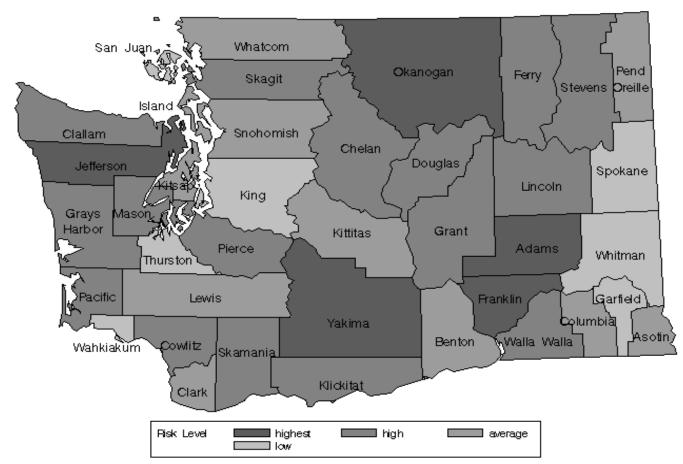
State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 7 Failing In One Or More Content Areas

Updated: 12/2/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	81.46	1.74	Rural B
Asotin	70.04	0.18	Rural B
Benton	66.54	-0.30	Urban C
Chelan	76.87	1.11	Rural B
Clallam	72.77	0.55	Rural C
Clark	68.64	-0.01	Urban C
Columbia	71.97	0.44	Rural B
Cowlitz	75.78	0.96	Rural C
Douglas	78.79	1.38	Rural B
Ferry	79.42	1.46	Rural A
Franklin	82.51	1.88	Rural A
Garfield	64.86	-0.53	Rural B
Grant	79.57	1.48	Rural A
Grays Harbor	77.97	1.26	Rural C
Island	69.96	0.17	Rural C
Jefferson	80.68	1.63	Rural C
King	62.87	-0.80	Urban A
Kitsap	67.50	-0.17	Urban C
Kittitas	69.04	0.04	Rural B
Klickitat	75.72	0.96	Rural A
Lewis	72.12	0.46	Rural C
Lincoln	73.52	0.66	Rural B
Mason	78.42	1.33	Rural C
Okanogan	81.02	1.68	Rural A
Pacific	75.38	0.91	Rural C
Pend Oreille	69.31	0.08	Rural A
Pierce	72.60	0.53	Urban B
San Juan	58.56	-1.39	Rural C
Skagit	73.83	0.70	Rural C
Skamania	73.60	0.67	Rural A
Snohomish	65.78	-0.40	Urban B
Spokane	64.07	-0.64	Urban B
Stevens	72.87	0.57	Rural B
Thurston	64.36	-0.60	Urban C
Wahkiakum	64.29	-0.61	Rural C
Walla Walla	78.82	1.38	Rural B
Whatcom	66.09	-0.36	Urban C
Whitman	60.07	-1.18	Rural B
Yakima	81.36	1.73	Urban C



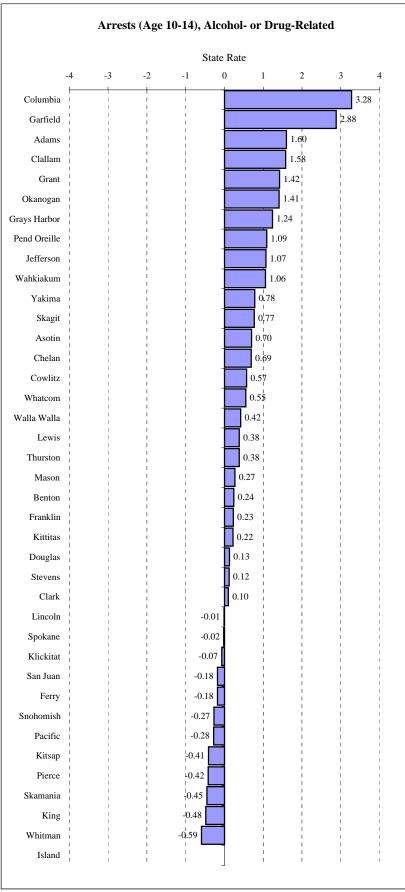


Poor Academic Performance, Grade 4 Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL)

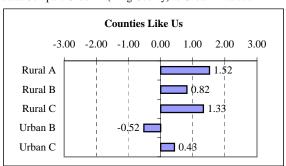
Note: The State and County rates are the annual number of fourth graders who failed one or more content areas in the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). Tests are given in the spring of the year. Data for 2002 is for students in 4th grade during the school year 2001/2002. Previous reports used 1990 Census population distributions to allocate school district data to counties. Census population distributions for 2000 are now being used and event counts differ slightly in some counties.

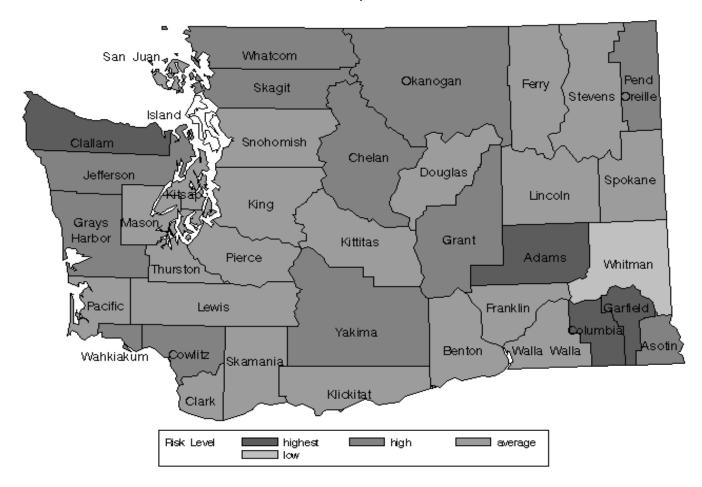
State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 4 Failing In One Or More Content Areas

Updated: 12/2/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	9.37	1.60	Rural B
Asotin	6.01	0.70	Rural B
Benton	4.28	0.24	Urban C
Chelan	5.96	0.69	Rural B
Clallam	9.27	1.58	Rural C
Clark	3.75	0.10	Urban C
Columbia	15.60	3.28	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.52	0.57	Rural C
Douglas	3.89	0.13	Rural B
Ferry	2.71	-0.18	Rural A
Franklin	4.24	0.23	Rural A
Garfield	14.13	2.88	Rural B
Grant	8.67	1.42	Rural A
Grays Harbor	8.02	1.24	Rural C
Island	NR		Rural C
Jefferson	7.36	1.07	Rural C
King	1.60	-0.48	Urban A
Kitsap	1.87	-0.41	Urban C
Kittitas	4.22	0.22	Rural B
Klickitat	3.13	-0.07	Rural A
Lewis	4.82	0.38	Rural C
Lincoln	3.37	-0.01	Rural B
Mason	4.40	0.27	Rural C
Okanogan	8.66	1.41	Rural A
Pacific	2.36	-0.28	Rural C
Pend Oreille	7.46	1.09	Rural A
Pierce	1.83	-0.42	Urban B
San Juan	2.73	-0.18	Rural C
Skagit	6.27	0.77	Rural C
Skamania	1.72	-0.45	Rural A
Snohomish	2.37	-0.27	Urban B
Spokane	3.31	-0.02	Urban B
Stevens	3.84	0.12	Rural B
Thurston	4.82	0.38	Urban C
Wahkiakum	7.34	1.06	Rural C
Walla Walla	4.94	0.42	Rural B
Whatcom	5.45	0.55	Urban C
Whitman	1.19	-0.59	Rural B
Yakima	6.31	0.78	Urban C





Arrests (Age 10-14), Alcohol- or Drug-Related

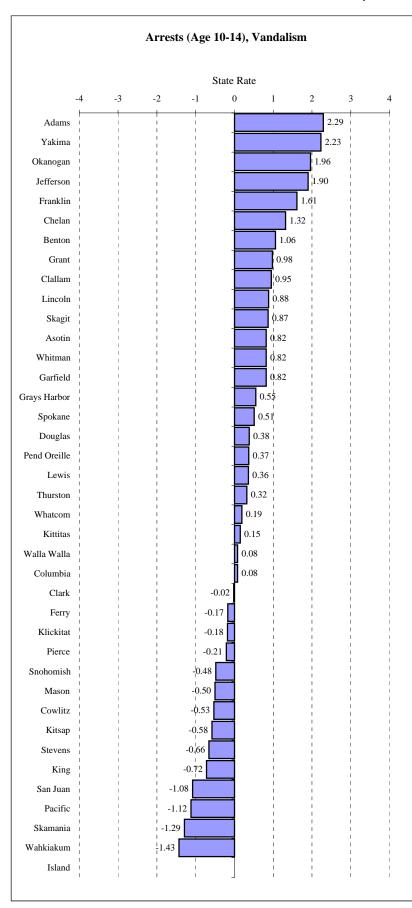
Note: The rates are the annual number of arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for alcohol and drug law violations, per 1,000 children (age 10-14). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. For children, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession. Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs.

- 1) Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to Uniform Crime Report (UCR). In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.
- 2) The DUI portion of this measure is likely understated, because arrests made by the State Patrol (approximately 40% of DUI arrests) are not attributable to counties. State Patrol arrests are included in the state rates.

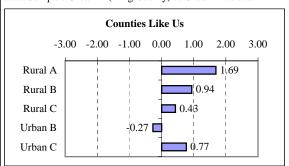
State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

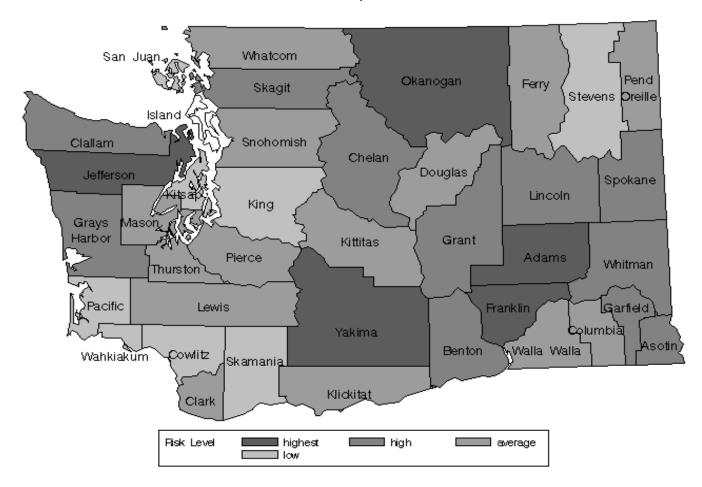
National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated: 2/28/2005



Adams 6.69 2.29 Rural B Asotin 4.05 0.82 Rural B Benton 4.47 1.06 Urban C Chelan 4.94 1.32 Rural B Clallam 4.27 0.95 Rural C Clark 2.53 -0.02 Urban C Columbia 2.71 0.08 Rural B Cowlitz 1.61 -0.53 Rural C Douglas 3.25 0.38 Rural B Ferry 2.26 -0.17 Rural A Grarklin 5.46 1.61 Rural A Grarfield 4.04 0.82 Rural B Grant 4.33 0.98 Rural C Island NR Rural C Rural C Island NR Rural C Wittan C Kiting 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kititias 2.84 0.15 Rural B	County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
Adams 6.69 2.29 Rural B Asotin 4.05 0.82 Rural B Benton 4.47 1.06 Urban C Chelan 4.94 1.32 Rural B Clark 2.53 -0.02 Urban C Columbia 2.71 0.08 Rural B Cowlitz 1.61 -0.53 Rural C Douglas 3.25 0.38 Rural B Ferry 2.26 -0.17 Rural A Franklin 5.46 1.61 Rural A Garfield 4.04 0.82 Rural B Grays Harbor 3.55 0.55 Rural C Island NR Rural C Rural C Island NR Rural C Rural C Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural C			to State	Like Us
Asotin 4.05 0.82 Rural B Benton 4.47 1.06 Urban C Chelan 4.94 1.32 Rural B Clark 2.53 -0.02 Urban C Columbia 2.71 0.08 Rural B Cowlitz 1.61 -0.53 Rural C Douglas 3.25 0.38 Rural B Ferry 2.26 -0.17 Rural A Franklin 5.46 1.61 Rural A Garfield 4.04 0.82 Rural B Grant 4.33 0.98 Rural C Island NR Rural C Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C Kitisap 1.53 -0.58 Urban A Kitisap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kititias 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Okanogan <th></th> <th></th> <th>Mean</th> <th>(CLU)</th>			Mean	(CLU)
Benton 4.47 1.06 Urban C Chelan 4.94 1.32 Rural B Clallam 4.27 0.95 Rural C Clark 2.53 -0.02 Urban C Columbia 2.71 0.08 Rural B Cowlitz 1.61 -0.53 Rural C Douglas 3.25 0.38 Rural B Ferry 2.26 -0.17 Rural A Ferry 2.26 -0.17 Rural A Garfield 4.04 0.82 Rural B Grant 4.33 0.98 Rural A Grays Harbor 3.55 0.55 Rural C Island NR Rural C Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kititas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis	Adams	6.69	2.29	Rural B
Chelan 4.94 1.32 Rural B Clallam 4.27 0.95 Rural C Clark 2.53 -0.02 Urban C Columbia 2.71 0.08 Rural B Cowlitz 1.61 -0.53 Rural C Douglas 3.25 0.38 Rural B Ferry 2.26 -0.17 Rural A Franklin 5.46 1.61 Rural A Garfield 4.04 0.82 Rural B Grant 4.33 0.98 Rural A Grays Harbor 3.55 0.55 Rural C Island NR Rural C Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason<	Asotin	4.05	0.82	Rural B
Clallam 4.27 0.95 Rural C Clark 2.53 -0.02 Urban C Columbia 2.71 0.08 Rural B Cowlitz 1.61 -0.53 Rural C Douglas 3.25 0.38 Rural B Ferry 2.26 -0.17 Rural A Franklin 5.46 1.61 Rural A Garfield 4.04 0.82 Rural B Grant 4.33 0.98 Rural A Grays Harbor 3.55 0.55 Rural C Island NR Rural C Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kitititas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason<	Benton	4.47	1.06	Urban C
Clark 2.53 -0.02 Urban C Columbia 2.71 0.08 Rural B Cowlitz 1.61 -0.53 Rural C Douglas 3.25 0.38 Rural B Ferry 2.26 -0.17 Rural A Franklin 5.46 1.61 Rural A Garfield 4.04 0.82 Rural B Grant 4.33 0.98 Rural A Grays Harbor 3.55 0.55 Rural C Island NR Rural C Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan	Chelan	4.94	1.32	Rural B
Columbia 2.71 0.08 Rural B Cowlitz 1.61 -0.53 Rural C Douglas 3.25 0.38 Rural B Ferry 2.26 -0.17 Rural A Franklin 5.46 1.61 Rural A Garfield 4.04 0.82 Rural B Grant 4.33 0.98 Rural A Grays Harbor 3.55 0.55 Rural C Island NR Rural C Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacifi	Clallam	4.27	0.95	Rural C
Cowlitz 1.61 -0.53 Rural C Douglas 3.25 0.38 Rural B Ferry 2.26 -0.17 Rural A Franklin 5.46 1.61 Rural A Garfield 4.04 0.82 Rural B Grant 4.33 0.98 Rural A Grays Harbor 3.55 0.55 Rural C Island NR Rural C Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Peirce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Jua	Clark	2.53	-0.02	Urban C
Douglas 3.25 0.38 Rural B Ferry 2.26 -0.17 Rural A Franklin 5.46 1.61 Rural A Garfield 4.04 0.82 Rural B Grant 4.33 0.98 Rural A Grays Harbor 3.55 0.55 Rural C Island NR Rural C Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Perd Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San	Columbia	2.71	0.08	Rural B
Ferry 2.26 -0.17 Rural A Franklin 5.46 1.61 Rural A Garfield 4.04 0.82 Rural B Grant 4.33 0.98 Rural A Grays Harbor 3.55 0.55 Rural C Island NR Rural C Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B Sa	Cowlitz	1.61	-0.53	Rural C
Franklin 5.46 1.61 Rural A Garfield 4.04 0.82 Rural B Grant 4.33 0.98 Rural A Grays Harbor 3.55 0.55 Rural C Island NR Rural C Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C <td< td=""><td>Douglas</td><td>3.25</td><td>0.38</td><td>Rural B</td></td<>	Douglas	3.25	0.38	Rural B
Garfield 4.04 0.82 Rural B Grant 4.33 0.98 Rural A Grays Harbor 3.55 0.55 Rural C Island NR Rural C Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C S	Ferry	2.26	-0.17	Rural A
Grant 4.33 0.98 Rural A Grays Harbor 3.55 0.55 Rural C Island NR Rural C Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Peicre 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C S	Franklin	5.46	1.61	Rural A
Grays Harbor 3.55 0.55 Rural C Island NR Rural C Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B <t< td=""><td>Garfield</td><td>4.04</td><td>0.82</td><td>Rural B</td></t<>	Garfield	4.04	0.82	Rural B
Island NR Rural C Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Th	Grant	4.33	0.98	Rural A
Jefferson 5.99 1.90 Rural C King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C <td>Grays Harbor</td> <td>3.55</td> <td>0.55</td> <td>Rural C</td>	Grays Harbor	3.55	0.55	Rural C
King 1.27 -0.72 Urban A Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C	Island	NR		Rural C
Kitsap 1.53 -0.58 Urban C Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B <td>Jefferson</td> <td>5.99</td> <td>1.90</td> <td>Rural C</td>	Jefferson	5.99	1.90	Rural C
Kittitas 2.84 0.15 Rural B Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B <td>King</td> <td>1.27</td> <td>-0.72</td> <td>Urban A</td>	King	1.27	-0.72	Urban A
Klickitat 2.25 -0.18 Rural A Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Walkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C <td>Kitsap</td> <td>1.53</td> <td>-0.58</td> <td>Urban C</td>	Kitsap	1.53	-0.58	Urban C
Lewis 3.22 0.36 Rural C Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whotcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Kittitas	2.84	0.15	Rural B
Lincoln 4.15 0.88 Rural B Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Klickitat	2.25	-0.18	Rural A
Mason 1.68 -0.50 Rural C Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Lewis	3.22	0.36	Rural C
Okanogan 6.09 1.96 Rural A Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Lincoln	4.15	0.88	Rural B
Pacific 0.56 -1.12 Rural C Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Mason	1.68	-0.50	Rural C
Pend Oreille 3.23 0.37 Rural A Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Okanogan	6.09	1.96	Rural A
Pierce 2.19 -0.21 Urban B San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Pacific	0.56	-1.12	Rural C
San Juan 0.63 -1.08 Rural C Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Pend Oreille	3.23	0.37	Rural A
Skagit 4.13 0.87 Rural C Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Pierce	2.19	-0.21	Urban B
Skamania 0.25 -1.29 Rural A Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	San Juan	0.63	-1.08	Rural C
Snohomish 1.71 -0.48 Urban B Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Skagit	4.13	0.87	Rural C
Spokane 3.48 0.51 Urban B Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Skamania	0.25	-1.29	Rural A
Stevens 1.38 -0.66 Rural B Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Snohomish	1.71	-0.48	Urban B
Thurston 3.14 0.32 Urban C Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Spokane	3.48	0.51	Urban B
Wahkiakum 0.00 -1.43 Rural C Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Stevens	1.38	-0.66	Rural B
Walla Walla 2.72 0.08 Rural B Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Thurston	3.14	0.32	Urban C
Whatcom 2.92 0.19 Urban C Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Wahkiakum	0.00	-1.43	Rural C
Whitman 4.05 0.82 Rural B	Walla Walla	2.72	0.08	Rural B
	Whatcom	2.92	0.19	Urban C
Yakima 6.57 2.23 Urban C	Whitman	4.05	0.82	Rural B
	Yakima	6.57	2.23	Urban C





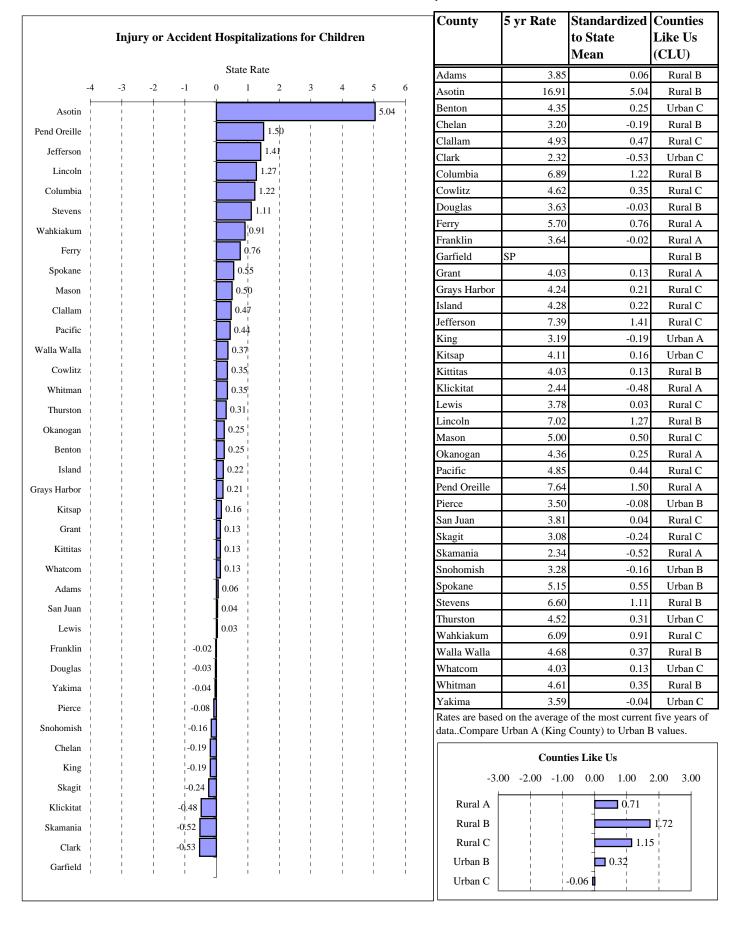
Arrests (Age 10-14), Vandalism

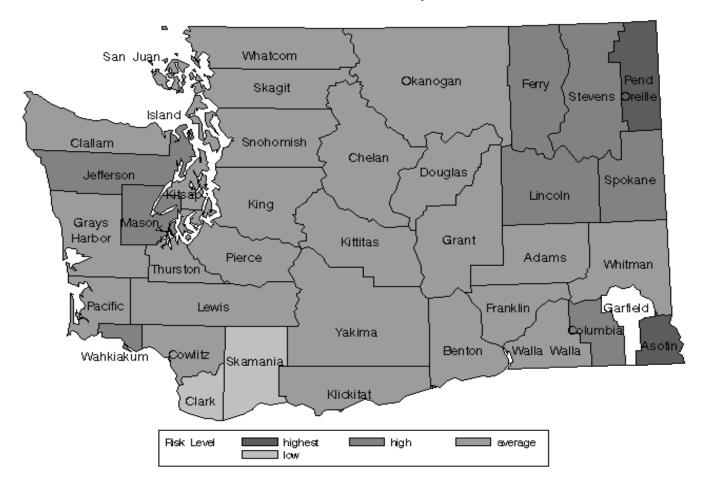
Note: The rates are the annual number of arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for vandalism (including residence, non residence, vehicles, venerated objects, police cars, or other) per 1,000 children (age 10-14). Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated: 2/28/2005



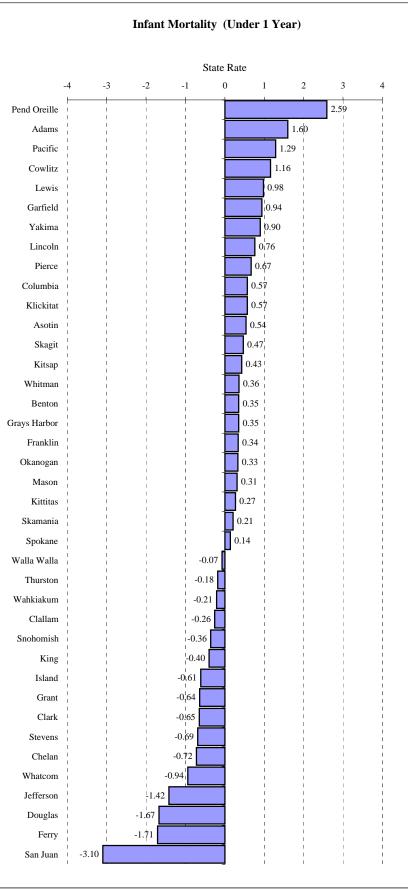


Injury or Accident Hospitalizations for Children

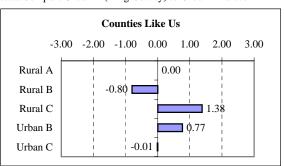
Note: The rate is the annual number of child injury or accident hospitaliations as a percent of all hospitalizations for children (age birth-17). Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractural agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 hospitalizations.

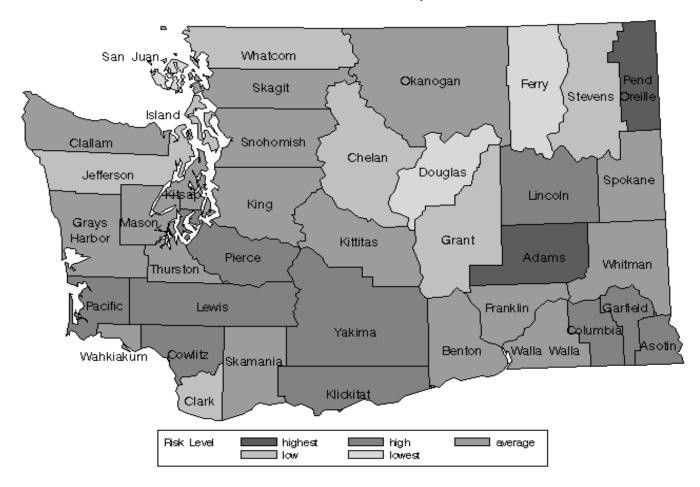
State Source: Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS)

Updated: 5/1/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized to State Mean	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	8.43	1.60	Rural B
Asotin	6.52	0.54	Rural B
Benton	6.19	0.35	Urban C
Chelan	4.27	-0.72	Rural B
Clallam	5.09	-0.26	Rural C
Clark	4.40	-0.65	Urban C
Columbia	6.58	0.57	Rural B
Cowlitz	7.64	1.16	Rural C
Douglas	2.56	-1.67	Rural B
Ferry	2.49	-1.71	Rural A
Franklin	6.17	0.34	Rural A
Garfield	7.25	0.94	Rural B
Grant	4.42	-0.64	Rural A
Grays Harbor	6.19	0.35	Rural C
Island	4.47	-0.61	Rural C
Jefferson	3.01	-1.42	Rural C
King	4.85	-0.40	Urban A
Kitsap	6.33	0.43	Urban C
Kittitas	6.05	0.27	Rural B
Klickitat	6.58	0.57	Rural A
Lewis	7.31	0.98	Rural C
Lincoln	6.92	0.76	Rural B
Mason	6.11	0.31	Rural C
Okanogan	6.15	0.33	Rural A
Pacific	7.88	1.29	Rural C
Pend Oreille	10.20	2.59	Rural A
Pierce	6.76	0.67	Urban B
San Juan	0.00	-3.10	Rural C
Skagit	6.40	0.47	Rural C
Skamania	5.94	0.21	Rural A
Snohomish	4.92	-0.36	Urban B
Spokane	5.81	0.14	Urban B
Stevens	4.33	-0.69	Rural B
Thurston	5.24	-0.18	Urban C
Wahkiakum	5.18	-0.21	Rural C
Walla Walla	5.43	-0.07	Rural B
Whatcom	3.87	-0.94	Urban C
Whitman	6.20	0.36	Rural B
Yakima	7.17	0.90	Urban C



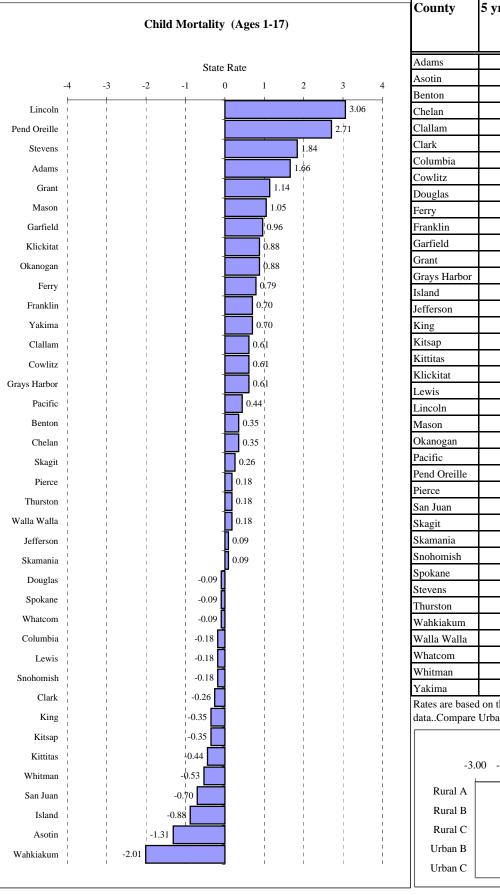


Infant Mortality (Under 1 Year)

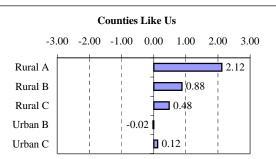
Note: The rate is the annual number of deaths, of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 population of infants under one year of age. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Rates are not reported when fewer than 100 deaths occurred in an area.

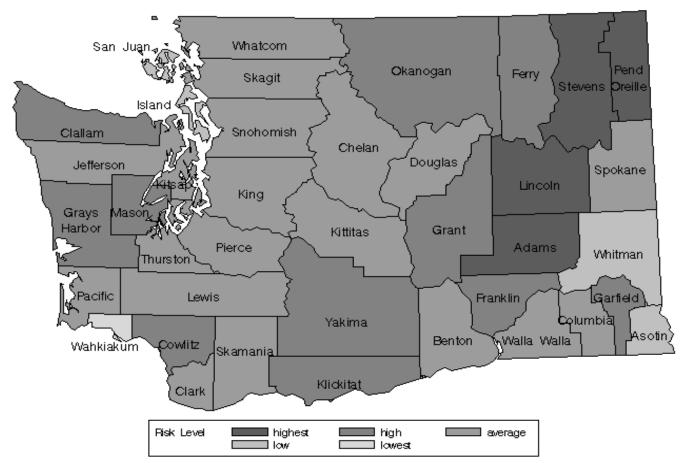
State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated: 1/2/2005



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	0.42	1.66	Rural B
Asotin	0.08	-1.31	Rural B
Benton	0.27	0.35	Urban C
Chelan	0.27	0.35	Rural B
Clallam	0.30	0.61	Rural C
Clark	0.20	-0.26	Urban C
Columbia	0.21	-0.18	Rural B
Cowlitz	0.30	0.61	Rural C
Douglas	0.22	-0.09	Rural B
Ferry	0.32	0.79	Rural A
Franklin	0.31	0.70	Rural A
Garfield	0.34	0.96	Rural B
Grant	0.36	1.14	Rural A
Grays Harbor	0.30	0.61	Rural C
Island	0.13	-0.88	Rural C
Jefferson	0.24	0.09	Rural C
King	0.19	-0.35	Urban A
Kitsap	0.19	-0.35	Urban C
Kittitas	0.18	-0.44	Rural B
Klickitat	0.33	0.88	Rural A
Lewis	0.21	-0.18	Rural C
Lincoln	0.58	3.06	Rural B
Mason	0.35	1.05	Rural C
Okanogan	0.33	0.88	Rural A
Pacific	0.28	0.44	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.54	2.71	Rural A
Pierce	0.25	0.18	Urban B
San Juan	0.15	-0.70	Rural C
Skagit	0.26	0.26	Rural C
Skamania	0.24	0.09	Rural A
Snohomish	0.21	-0.18	Urban B
Spokane	0.22	-0.09	Urban B
Stevens	0.44	1.84	Rural B
Thurston	0.25	0.18	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.00	-2.01	Rural C
Walla Walla	0.25	0.18	Rural B
Whatcom	0.22	-0.09	Urban C
Whitman	0.17	-0.53	Rural B
Yakima	0.31	0.70	Urban C



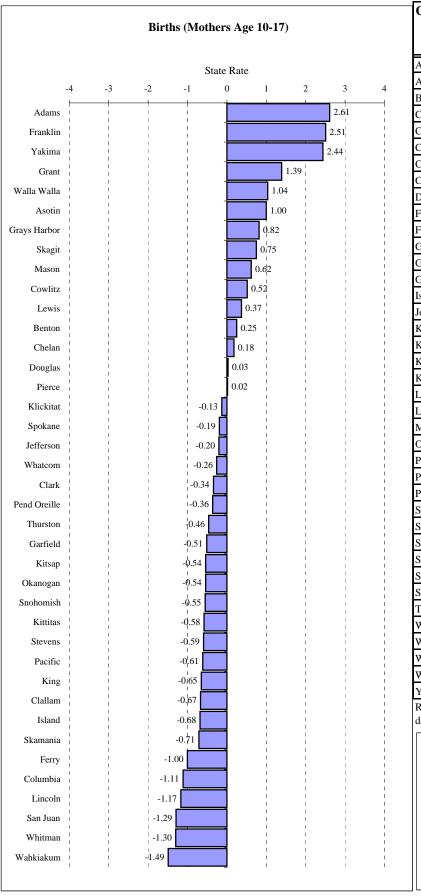


Child Mortality (Ages 1-17)

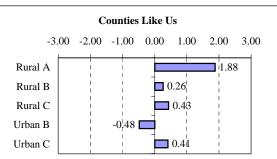
Note: The rate is the annual number of deaths, of children 1 to 17 years of age, per 1,000 population of children 1 to 17 years of age. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Rates are not reported when fewer than 100 deaths occurred in an area.

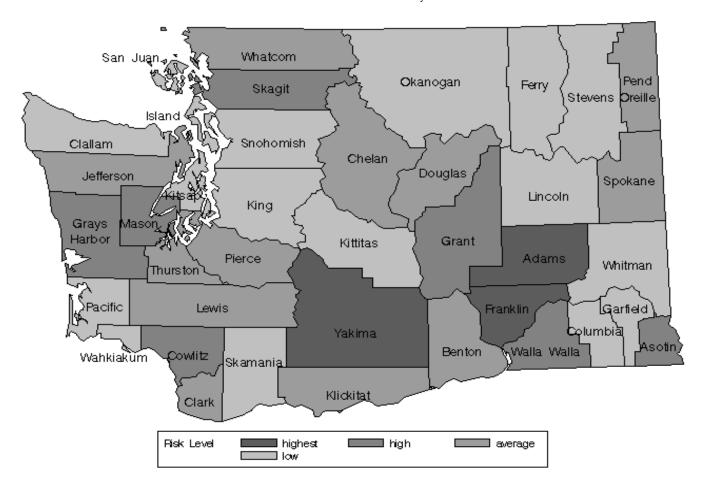
State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated: 1/2/2005



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	18.15	2.61	Rural B
Asotin	11.35	1.00	Rural B
Benton	8.22	0.25	Urban C
Chelan	7.90	0.18	Rural B
Clallam	4.31	-0.67	Rural C
Clark	5.73	-0.34	Urban C
Columbia	2.48	-1.11	Rural B
Cowlitz	9.34	0.52	Rural C
Douglas	7.28	0.03	Rural B
Ferry	2.94	-1.00	Rural A
Franklin	17.71	2.51	Rural A
Garfield	5.00	-0.51	Rural B
Grant	12.99	1.39	Rural A
Grays Harbor	10.60	0.82	Rural C
Island	4.27	-0.68	Rural C
Jefferson	6.29	-0.20	Rural C
King	4.43	-0.65	Urban A
Kitsap	4.89	-0.54	Urban C
Kittitas	4.69	-0.58	Rural B
Klickitat	6.60	-0.13	Rural A
Lewis	8.71	0.37	Rural C
Lincoln	2.21	-1.17	Rural B
Mason	9.77	0.62	Rural C
Okanogan	4.89	-0.54	Rural A
Pacific	4.56	-0.61	Rural C
Pend Oreille	5.62	-0.36	Rural A
Pierce	7.24	0.02	Urban B
San Juan	1.71	-1.29	Rural C
Skagit	10.32	0.75	Rural C
Skamania	4.16	-0.71	Rural A
Snohomish	4.82	-0.55	Urban B
Spokane	6.34	-0.19	Urban B
Stevens	4.65	-0.59	Rural B
Thurston	5.20	-0.46	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.86	-1.49	Rural C
Walla Walla	11.55	1.04	Rural B
Whatcom	6.05	-0.26	Urban C
Whitman	1.68	-1.30	Rural B
Yakima	17.42	2.44	Urban C





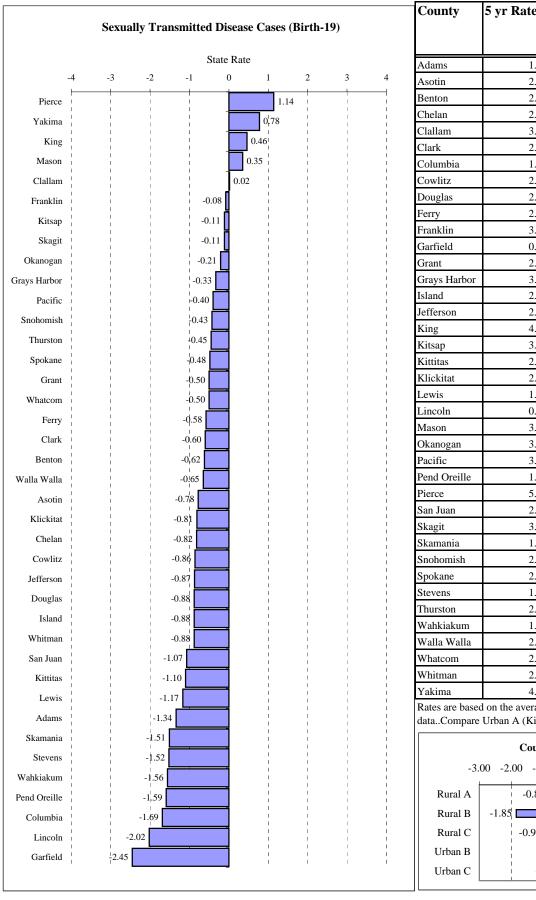
Births (Mothers Age 10-17)

Note: The rate is the annual number of live births to adolescents (age 10-17) per 1,000 females (age 10-17). Rate changes in data result from on-going updates to birth records. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractural agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 births.

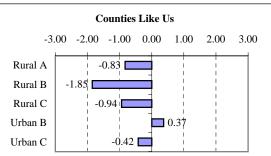
State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

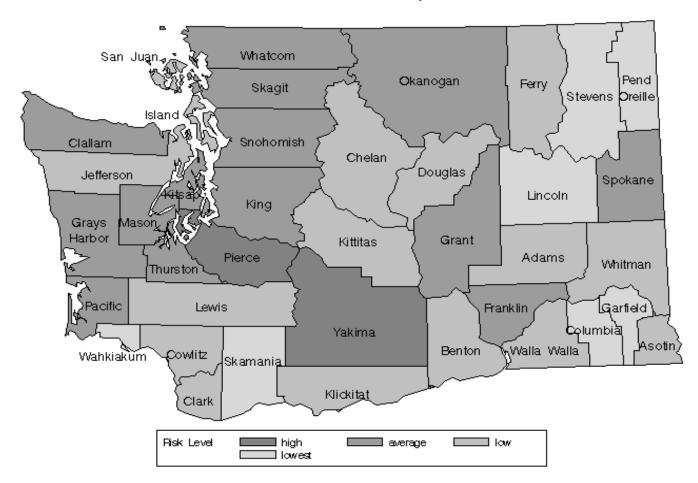
National Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Health Statistics National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Services, National Vital Statistics Reports

Updated: 1/2/2005



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized to State Mean	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	1.76	-1.34	Rural B
Asotin	2.49	-0.78	Rural B
Benton	2.71	-0.62	Urban C
Chelan	2.44	-0.82	Rural B
Clallam	3.54	0.02	Rural C
Clark	2.73	-0.60	Urban C
Columbia	1.30	-1.69	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.39	-0.86	Rural C
Douglas	2.36	-0.88	Rural B
Ferry	2.76	-0.58	Rural A
Franklin	3.42	-0.08	Rural A
Garfield	0.30	-2.45	Rural B
Grant	2.86	-0.50	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.09	-0.33	Rural C
Island	2.36	-0.88	Rural C
Jefferson	2.38	-0.87	Rural C
King	4.12	0.46	Urban A
Kitsap	3.37	-0.11	Urban C
Kittitas	2.08	-1.10	Rural B
Klickitat	2.46	-0.81	Rural A
Lewis	1.98	-1.17	Rural C
Lincoln	0.87	-2.02	Rural B
Mason	3.98	0.35	Rural C
Okanogan	3.25	-0.21	Rural A
Pacific	3.00	-0.40	Rural C
Pend Oreille	1.44	-1.59	Rural A
Pierce	5.01	1.14	Urban B
San Juan	2.11	-1.07	Rural C
Skagit	3.37	-0.11	Rural C
Skamania	1.54	-1.51	Rural A
Snohomish	2.96	-0.43	Urban B
Spokane	2.89	-0.48	Urban B
Stevens	1.53	-1.52	Rural B
Thurston	2.93	-0.45	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.47	-1.56	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.67	-0.65	Rural B
Whatcom	2.86	-0.50	Urban C
Whitman	2.36	-0.88	Rural B
Yakima	4.54	0.78	Urban C



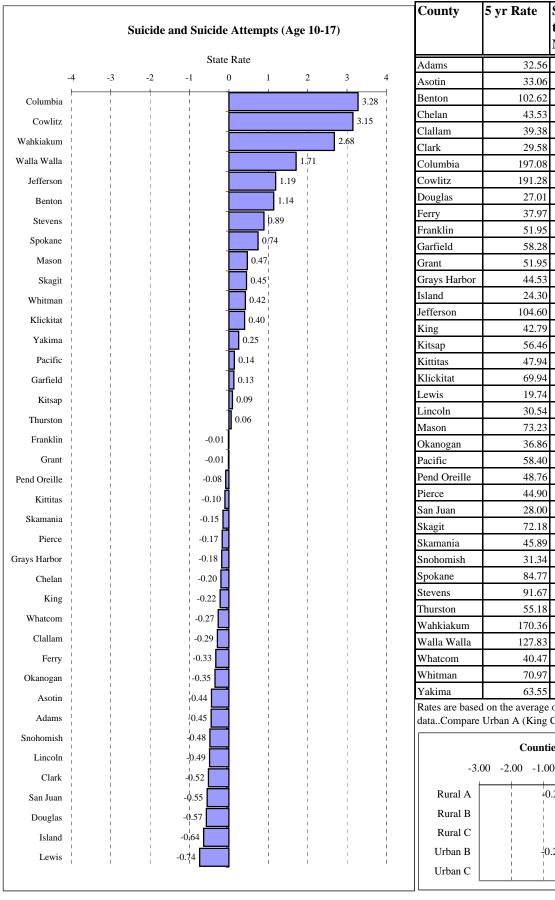


Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases (Birth-19)

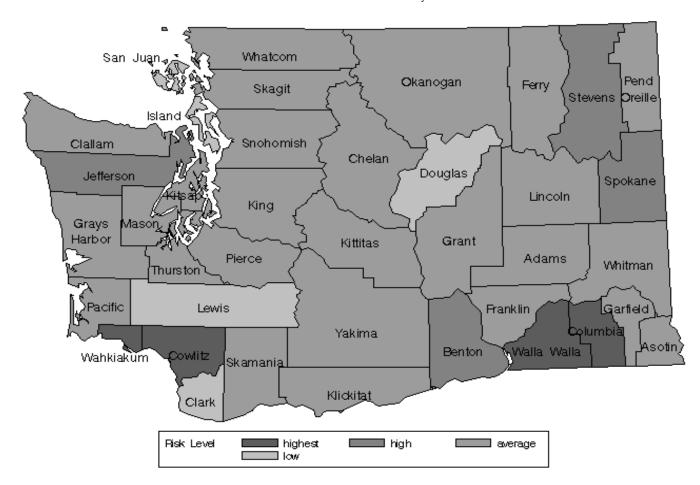
Note: The State and County rates are the annual number of reported cases of gonorrhea, syphilis, or chlamydia in children (age birth-19) per 1,000 adolescents (age birth-19). Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractural agreement some data may not for populations less than 100.

State Source: Department of Health, Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Services, Sexually Transmitted Disease Reported Cases. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated: 3/1/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	32.56	-0.45	Rural B
Asotin	33.06	-0.44	Rural B
Benton	102.62	1.14	Urban C
Chelan	43.53	-0.20	Rural B
Clallam	39.38	-0.29	Rural C
Clark	29.58	-0.52	Urban C
Columbia	197.08	3.28	Rural B
Cowlitz	191.28	3.15	Rural C
Douglas	27.01	-0.57	Rural B
Ferry	37.97	-0.33	Rural A
Franklin	51.95	-0.01	Rural A
Garfield	58.28	0.13	Rural B
Grant	51.95	-0.01	Rural A
Grays Harbor	44.53	-0.18	Rural C
Island	24.30	-0.64	Rural C
Jefferson	104.60	1.19	Rural C
King	42.79	-0.22	Urban A
Kitsap	56.46	0.09	Urban C
Kittitas	47.94	-0.10	Rural B
Klickitat	69.94	0.40	Rural A
Lewis	19.74	-0.74	Rural C
Lincoln	30.54	-0.49	Rural B
Mason	73.23	0.47	Rural C
Okanogan	36.86	-0.35	Rural A
Pacific	58.40	0.14	Rural C
Pend Oreille	48.76	-0.08	Rural A
Pierce	44.90	-0.17	Urban B
San Juan	28.00	-0.55	Rural C
Skagit	72.18	0.45	Rural C
Skamania	45.89	-0.15	Rural A
Snohomish	31.34	-0.48	Urban B
Spokane	84.77	0.74	Urban B
Stevens	91.67	0.89	Rural B
Thurston	55.18	0.06	Urban C
Wahkiakum	170.36	2.68	Rural C
Walla Walla	127.83	1.71	Rural B
Whatcom	40.47	-0.27	Urban C
Whitman	70.97	0.42	Rural B
Yakima	63.55	0.25	Urban C

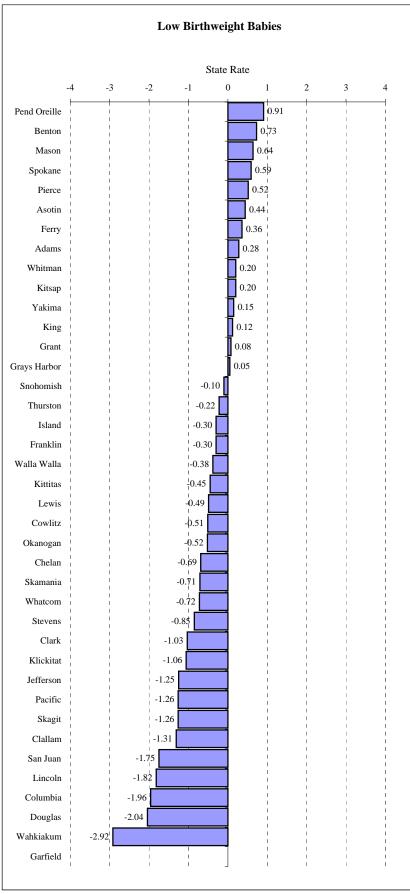


Suicide and Suicide Attempts (Age 10-17)

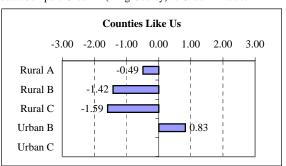
Note: The rate is the annual number of adolescents (age 10-17) who committed suicide or were admitted to the hospital for suicide attempts, per 100,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Suicides are based on death certificate information. Suicide attempts are based on hospital admissions, but do not include admissions to federal hospitals. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractural agreement data may not be displayed for locations with adolescent populations less than 100.

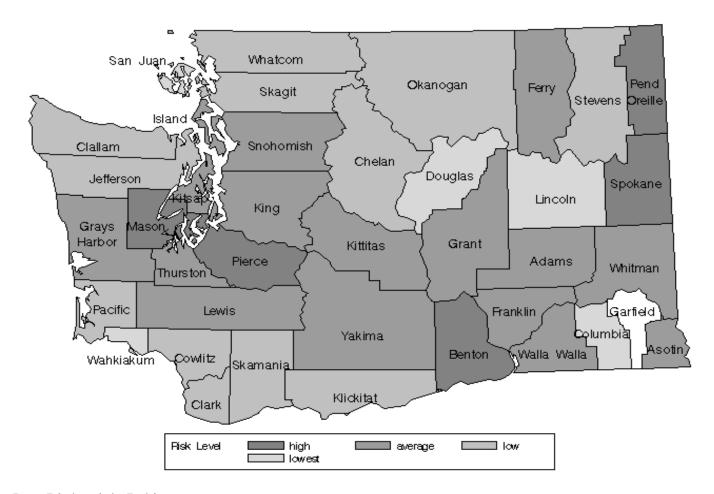
State Source: Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS) and Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics Death Certificate Data. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

Updated: 5/1/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized to State Mean	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	60.77	0.28	Rural B
Asotin	62.45	0.44	
Benton	65.46	0.73	Urban C
Chelan	50.64	-0.69	Rural B
Clallam	44.20	-1.31	Rural C
Clark	47.10	-1.03	Urban C
Columbia	37.50	-1.96	Rural B
Cowlitz	52.58	-0.51	Rural C
Douglas	36.68	-2.04	Rural B
Ferry	61.61	0.36	Rural A
Franklin	54.73	-0.30	Rural A
Garfield	SP		Rural B
Grant	58.70	0.08	Rural A
Grays Harbor	58.39	0.05	Rural C
Island	54.75	-0.30	Rural C
Jefferson	44.84	-1.25	Rural C
King	59.05	0.12	Urban A
Kitsap	59.90	0.20	Urban C
Kittitas	53.20	-0.45	Rural B
Klickitat	46.79	-1.06	Rural A
Lewis	52.75	-0.49	Rural C
Lincoln	38.91	-1.82	Rural B
Mason	64.48	0.64	Rural C
Okanogan	52.42	-0.52	Rural A
Pacific	44.75	-1.26	Rural C
Pend Oreille	67.29	0.91	Rural A
Pierce	63.22	0.52	Urban B
San Juan	39.63	-1.75	Rural C
Skagit	44.71	-1.26	Rural C
Skamania	50.51	-0.71	Rural A
Snohomish	56.81	-0.10	Urban B
Spokane	63.98	0.59	Urban B
Stevens	49.06	-0.85	Rural B
Thurston	55.54	-0.22	Urban C
Wahkiakum	27.52	-2.92	Rural C
Walla Walla	53.89	-0.38	Rural B
Whatcom	50.33	-0.72	Urban C
Whitman	59.94	0.20	Rural B
Yakima	59.44	0.15	Urban C





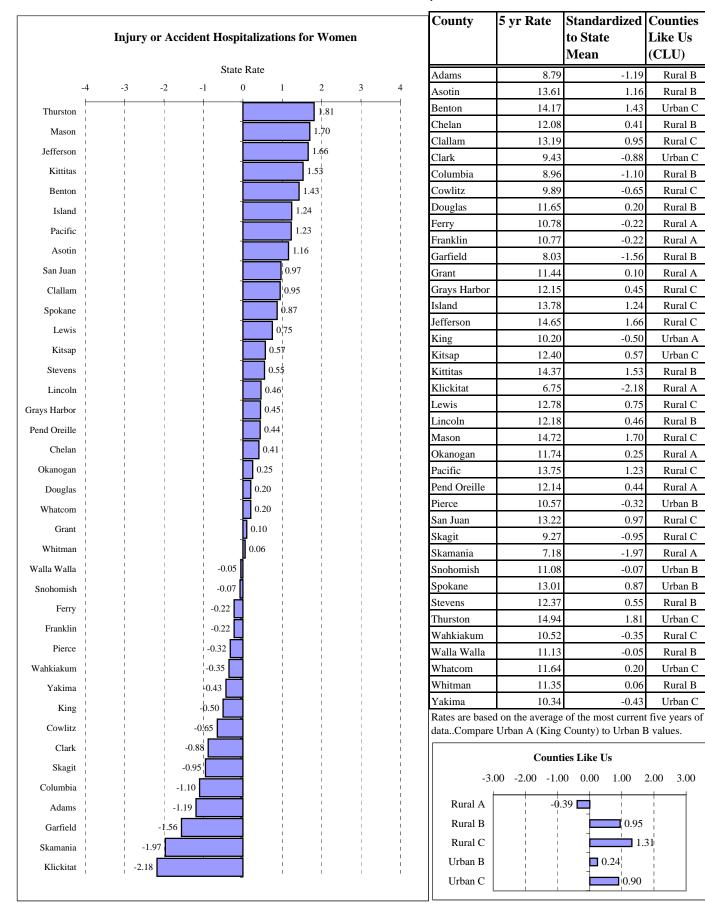
Low Birthweight Babies

Note: The rate is the annual number of babies born with low birthweight, per 1,000 live births. Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams. Rate changes in data result from on-going updates to birth records. No rate is given when the number of live births is less than 100 in the geographic area. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File

National Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Health Statistics National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Services, WONDER Data System

Updated: 1/2/2005



Counties

Like Us

(CLU)

Rural B

Rural B

Urban C

Rural B

Rural C

Urban C

Rural B

Rural C

Rural B

Rural A

Rural A

Rural B

Rural A

Rural C

Rural C

Rural C

Urban A

Urban C

Rural B

Rural A

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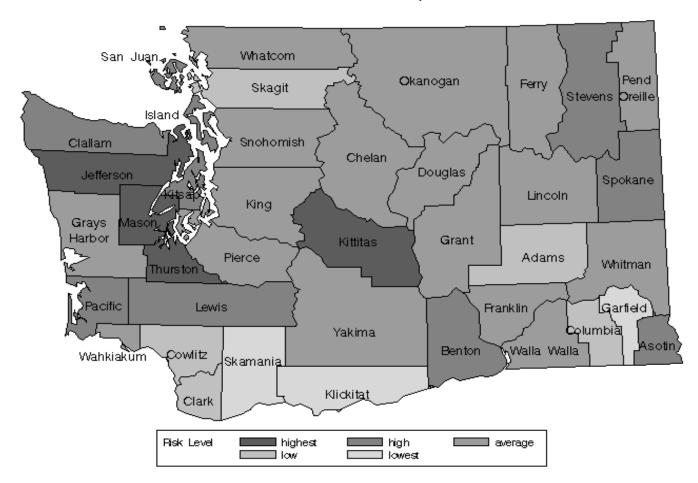
Urban C

Rural B

Urban C

3.00

2.00

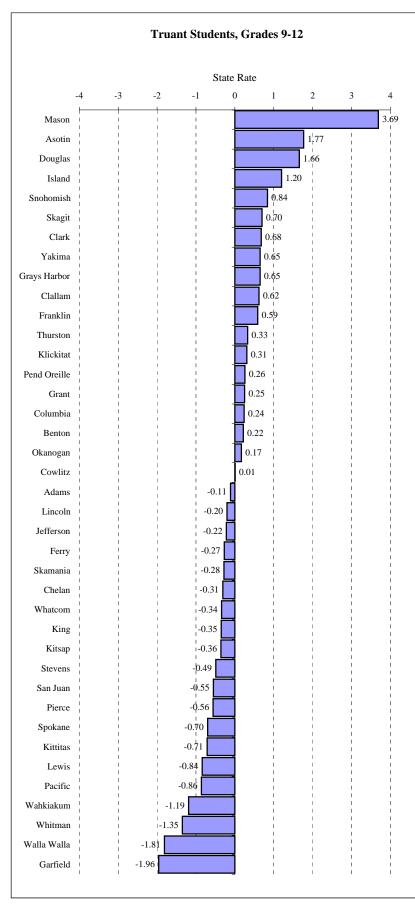


Injury or Accident Hospitalizations for Women

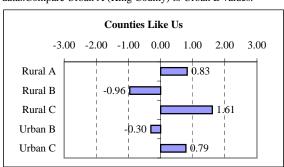
Note: The rate is the annual number of injury or accident hospitalizations for women as a percent of all hospitalizations for women (age 18+). Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractural agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 hospitalizations.

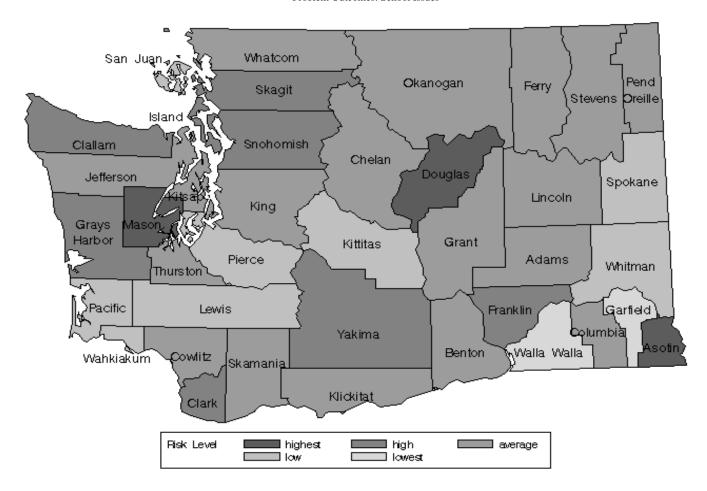
State Source: Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS)

Updated: 5/1/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	471.27	-0.11	Rural B
Asotin	849.32	1.77	Rural B
Benton	538.35	0.22	Urban C
Chelan	431.59	-0.31	Rural B
Clallam	617.66	0.62	Rural C
Clark	629.81	0.68	Urban C
Columbia	542.40	0.24	Rural B
Cowlitz	496.13	0.01	Rural C
Douglas	827.49	1.66	Rural B
Ferry	439.93	-0.27	Rural A
Franklin	612.04	0.59	Rural A
Garfield	100.99	-1.96	Rural B
Grant	543.91	0.25	Rural A
Grays Harbor	623.61	0.65	Rural C
Island	734.19	1.20	Rural C
Jefferson	450.78	-0.22	Rural C
King	423.08	-0.35	Urban A
Kitsap	421.28	-0.36	Urban C
Kittitas	351.84	-0.71	Rural B
Klickitat	556.32	0.31	Rural A
Lewis	326.65	-0.84	Rural C
Lincoln	454.93	-0.20	Rural B
Mason	1233.38	3.69	Rural C
Okanogan	529.06	0.17	Rural A
Pacific	321.81	-0.86	Rural C
Pend Oreille	545.33	0.26	Rural A
Pierce	382.43	-0.56	Urban B
San Juan	384.34	-0.55	Rural C
Skagit	633.90	0.70	Rural C
Skamania	437.84	-0.28	Rural A
Snohomish	661.66	0.84	Urban B
Spokane	353.52	-0.70	Urban B
Stevens	395.50	-0.49	Rural B
Thurston	559.73	0.33	Urban C
Wahkiakum	256.00	-1.19	Rural C
Walla Walla	130.59	-1.81	Rural B
Whatcom	425.78	-0.34	Urban C
Whitman	224.41	-1.35	Rural B
Yakima	625.04	0.65	Urban C



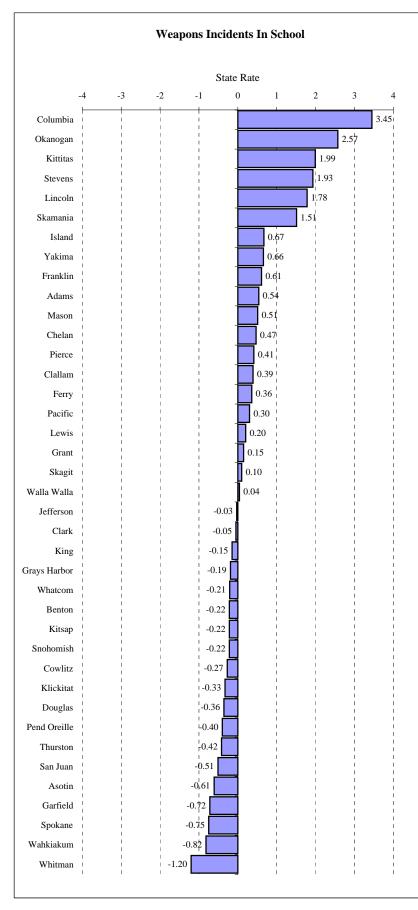


Truant Students, Grades 9-12

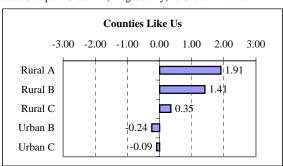
Note: The rate is the annual number of students in grades nine to twelve who have been truant at least once during the school year per 1000 October Enrollment of those grades.

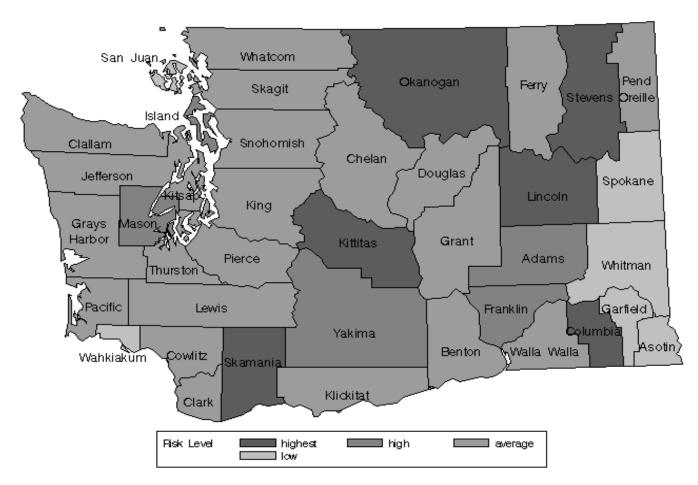
State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Services, Truancy Becca Bill: Report to the Legislature on Weapons in Schools RCW 28A.320.130

Updated: 10/1/2003



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	3.84	0.54	Rural B
Asotin	1.93	-0.61	Rural B
Benton	2.59	-0.22	Urban C
Chelan	3.73	0.47	Rural B
Clallam	3.60	0.39	Rural C
Clark	2.86	-0.05	Urban C
Columbia	8.68	3.45	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.50	-0.27	Rural C
Douglas	2.36	-0.36	Rural B
Ferry	3.55	0.36	Rural A
Franklin	3.97	0.61	Rural A
Garfield	1.76	-0.72	Rural B
Grant	3.20	0.15	Rural A
Grays Harbor	2.64	-0.19	Rural C
Island	4.07	0.67	Rural C
Jefferson	2.90	-0.03	Rural C
King	2.70	-0.15	Urban A
Kitsap	2.59	-0.22	Urban C
Kittitas	6.25	1.99	Rural B
Klickitat	2.40	-0.33	Rural A
Lewis	3.28	0.20	Rural C
Lincoln	5.91	1.78	Rural B
Mason	3.79	0.51	Rural C
Okanogan	7.22	2.57	Rural A
Pacific	3.45	0.30	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.29	-0.40	Rural A
Pierce	3.63	0.41	Urban B
San Juan	2.10	-0.51	Rural C
Skagit	3.11	0.10	Rural C
Skamania	5.45	1.51	Rural A
Snohomish	2.58	-0.22	Urban B
Spokane	1.70	-0.75	Urban B
Stevens	6.15	1.93	Rural B
Thurston	2.26	-0.42	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.58	-0.82	Rural C
Walla Walla	3.02	0.04	Rural B
Whatcom	2.60	-0.21	Urban C
Whitman	0.95	-1.20	Rural B
Yakima	4.04	0.66	Urban C

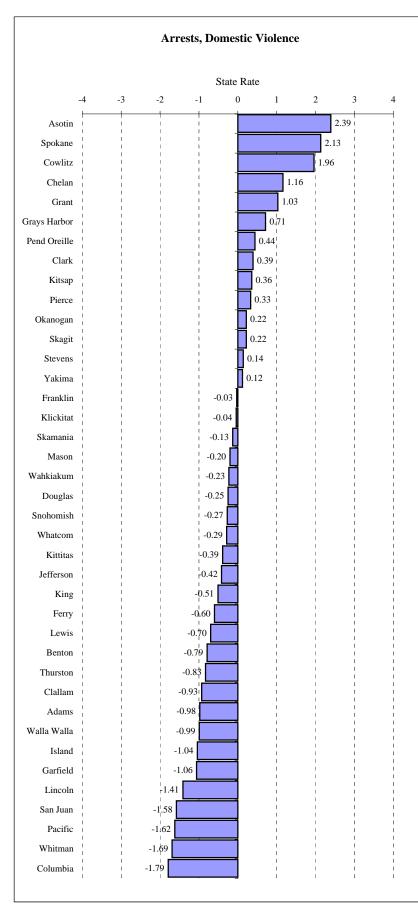




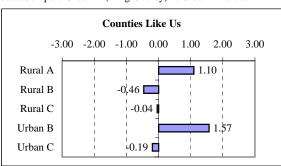
Weapons Incidents In School

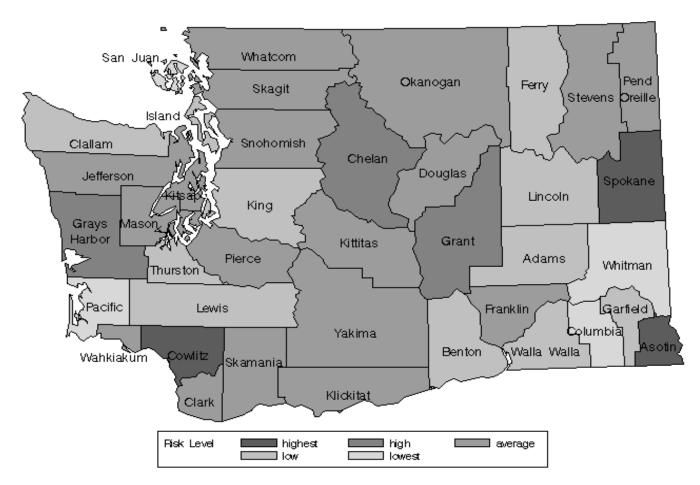
Note: The rate is the annual number of reported incidents of guns and other weapons at any grade level per 1000 October Enrollment of all grades.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Services, Safe and Drug-free Schools: Report to the Legislature on Weapons in Schools RCW 28A.320.130



County	5 yr Rate Standardized Counties		
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	3.54	-0.98	Rural B
Asotin	10.36	2.39	Rural B
Benton	3.92	-0.79	Urban C
Chelan	7.86	1.16	Rural B
Clallam	3.64	-0.93	Rural C
Clark	6.30	0.39	Urban C
Columbia	1.90	-1.79	Rural B
Cowlitz	9.49	1.96	Rural C
Douglas	5.02	-0.25	Rural B
Ferry	4.31	-0.60	Rural A
Franklin	5.46	-0.03	Rural A
Garfield	3.37	-1.06	Rural B
Grant	7.61	1.03	Rural A
Grays Harbor	6.95	0.71	Rural C
Island	3.42	-1.04	Rural C
Jefferson	4.67	-0.42	Rural C
King	4.48	-0.51	Urban A
Kitsap	6.24	0.36	Urban C
Kittitas	4.73	-0.39	Rural B
Klickitat	5.44	-0.04	Rural A
Lewis	4.10	-0.70	Rural C
Lincoln	2.66	-1.41	Rural B
Mason	5.12	-0.20	Rural C
Okanogan	5.97	0.22	Rural A
Pacific	2.24	-1.62	Rural C
Pend Oreille	6.41	0.44	Rural A
Pierce	6.19	0.33	Urban B
San Juan	2.32	-1.58	Rural C
Skagit	5.96	0.22	Rural C
Skamania	5.25	-0.13	Rural A
Snohomish	4.97	-0.27	Urban B
Spokane	9.83	2.13	Urban B
Stevens	5.80	0.14	Rural B
Thurston	3.85	-0.83	Urban C
Wahkiakum	5.06	-0.23	Rural C
Walla Walla	3.52	-0.99	Rural B
Whatcom	4.94	-0.29	Urban C
Whitman	2.10	-1.69	Rural B
Yakima	5.77	0.12	Urban C



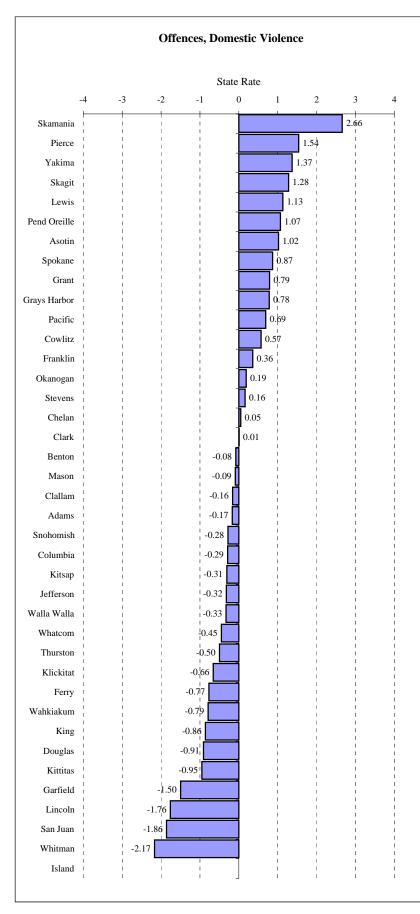


Arrests, Domestic Violence

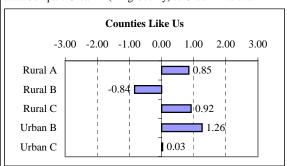
Note: The rates are the annual number of domestic violence-related arrests, per 1,000 persons. Domestic violence includes any violence of one family member against another family member. Family can include spouses, former spouses, parents who have children in common regardless of marital status, adults who live in the same household, as well as parents and their children. Multiple offences are often included in a single arrest. Preliminary data from 1995-2001 has been finalized, 2002 data should be viewed as preliminary. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

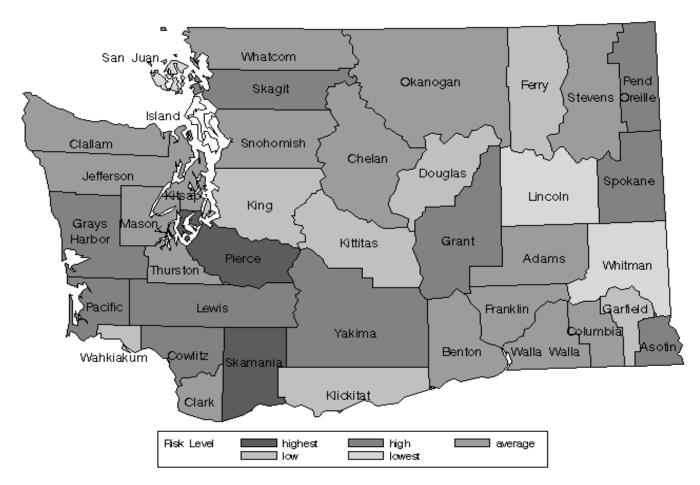
State Source: Washington State Patrol, Identification and Criminal History Section, Domestic Violence-Related Arrests File. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States; Violence by Intimate Partners



to State Mean Like Us (CLU) Adams 6.39 -0.17 Rural B Asotin 8.61 1.02 Rural B Benton 6.57 -0.08 Urban C Chelan 6.81 0.05 Rural B Clallam 6.42 -0.16 Rural C Clark 6.73 0.01 Urban C
Adams 6.39 -0.17 Rural B Asotin 8.61 1.02 Rural B Benton 6.57 -0.08 Urban C Chelan 6.81 0.05 Rural B Clallam 6.42 -0.16 Rural C
Asotin 8.61 1.02 Rural B Benton 6.57 -0.08 Urban C Chelan 6.81 0.05 Rural B Clallam 6.42 -0.16 Rural C
Benton 6.57 -0.08 Urban C Chelan 6.81 0.05 Rural B Clallam 6.42 -0.16 Rural C
Chelan 6.81 0.05 Rural B Clallam 6.42 -0.16 Rural C
Clallam 6.42 -0.16 Rural C
Clark 6.73 0.01 Urban C
Columbia 6.16 -0.29 Rural B
Cowlitz 7.77 0.57 Rural C
Douglas 5.02 -0.91 Rural B
Ferry 5.27 -0.77 Rural A
Franklin 7.39 0.36 Rural A
Garfield 3.92 -1.50 Rural B
Grant 8.18 0.79 Rural A
Grays Harbor 8.16 0.78 Rural C
Island NR Rural C
Jefferson 6.12 -0.32 Rural C
King 5.11 -0.86 Urban A
Kitsap 6.13 -0.31 Urban C
Kittitas 4.94 -0.95 Rural B
Klickitat 5.48 -0.66 Rural A
Lewis 8.81 1.13 Rural C
Lincoln 3.42 -1.76 Rural B
Mason 6.55 -0.09 Rural C
Okanogan 7.06 0.19 Rural A
Pacific 7.99 0.69 Rural C
Pend Oreille 8.71 1.07 Rural A
Pierce 9.58 1.54 Urban B
San Juan 3.23 -1.86 Rural C
Skagit 9.10 1.28 Rural C
Skamania 11.68 2.66 Rural A
Snohomish 6.19 -0.28 Urban B
Spokane 8.33 0.87 Urban B
Stevens 7.00 0.16 Rural B
Thurston 5.78 -0.50 Urban C
Wahkiakum 5.24 -0.79 Rural C
Walla Walla 6.10 -0.33 Rural B
Whatcom 5.87 -0.45 Urban C
Whitman 2.67 -2.17 Rural B
Yakima 9.27 1.37 Urban C



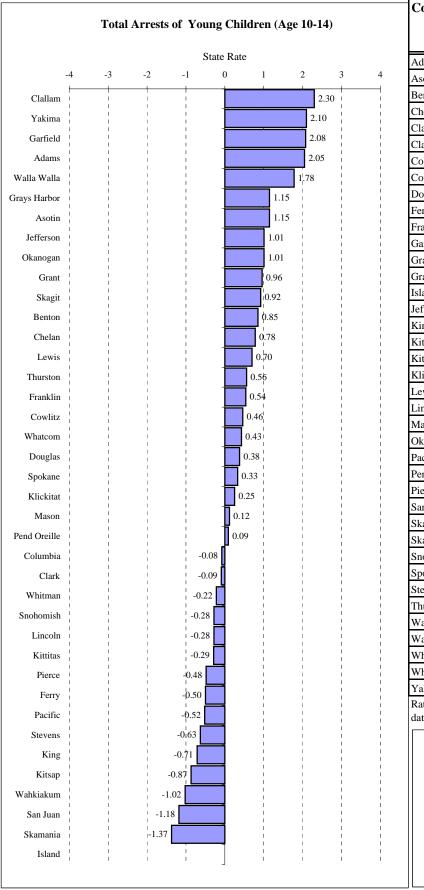


Offences, Domestic Violence

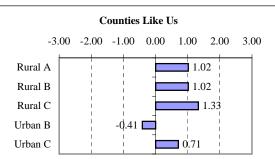
Note: The rate is the annual number of domestic violence-related offences, per 1,000 persons. Domestic violence includes any violence of one family member against another family member. Family can include spouses, former spouses, parents who have children in common regardless of marital status, adults who live in the same household, as well as parents and their children.

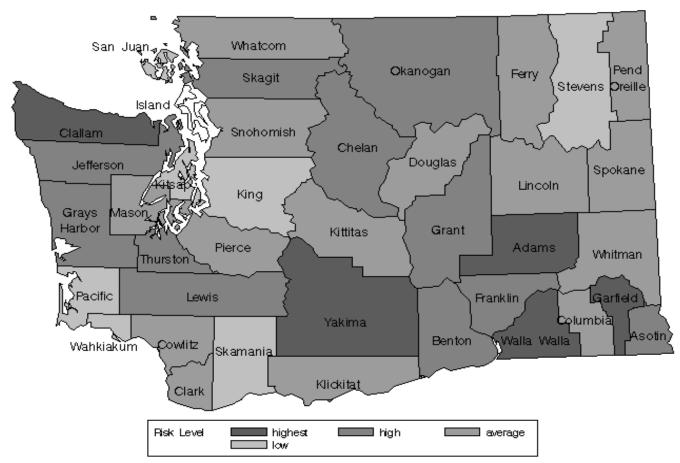
Offences differ from arrests. While funding and grants are associated with participation, reporting is not mandatory. Offences are incidence reporting. When more than one victim is involved an offence is filed for each victim. Multiple property violations performed at the same incident are counted as one offence. However when both types of events happen, only the victim incidents are reported as offences. Offences focus on the nature of the crime, while arrests focus on the apprehended accused perpetrator. Many offences occur without arresting perpetrators.

Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report offences. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted and the agencies not reporting, see the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	65.05	2.05	Rural B
Asotin	50.72	1.15	Rural B
Benton	45.96	0.85	Urban C
Chelan	44.94	0.78	Rural B
Clallam	69.13	2.30	Rural C
Clark	31.07	-0.09	Urban C
Columbia	31.21	-0.08	Rural B
Cowlitz	39.75	0.46	Rural C
Douglas	38.51	0.38	Rural B
Ferry	24.42	-0.50	Rural A
Franklin	41.01	0.54	Rural A
Garfield	65.59	2.08	Rural B
Grant	47.73	0.96	Rural A
Grays Harbor	50.83	1.15	Rural C
Island	NR		Rural C
Jefferson	48.56	1.01	Rural C
King	21.04	-0.71	Urban A
Kitsap	18.61	-0.87	Urban C
Kittitas	27.86	-0.29	Rural B
Klickitat	36.39	0.25	Rural A
Lewis	43.57	0.70	Rural C
Lincoln	27.99	-0.28	Rural B
Mason	34.41	0.12	Rural C
Okanogan	48.49	1.01	Rural A
Pacific	24.17	-0.52	Rural C
Pend Oreille	33.88	0.09	Rural A
Pierce	24.80	-0.48	Urban B
San Juan	13.66	-1.18	Rural C
Skagit	47.12	0.92	Rural C
Skamania	10.59	-1.37	Rural A
Snohomish	28.04	-0.28	Urban B
Spokane	37.64	0.33	Urban B
Stevens	22.44	-0.63	Rural B
Thurston	41.32	0.56	Urban C
Wahkiakum	16.14	-1.02	Rural C
Walla Walla	60.76	1.78	Rural B
Whatcom	39.26	0.43	Urban C
Whitman	28.96	-0.22	Rural B
Yakima	65.99	2.10	Urban C





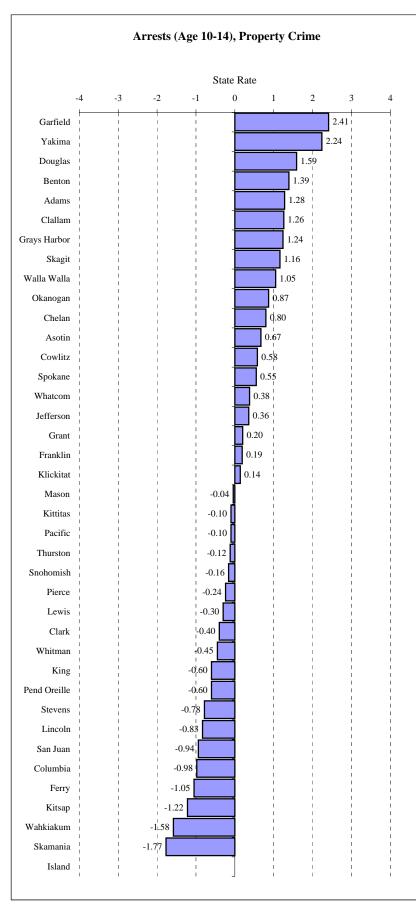
Total Arrests of Young Children (Age 10-14)

Note: The rate is the annual number of arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for any crime, per 1,000 children (age 10-14). Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

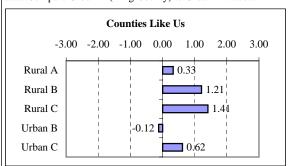
State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

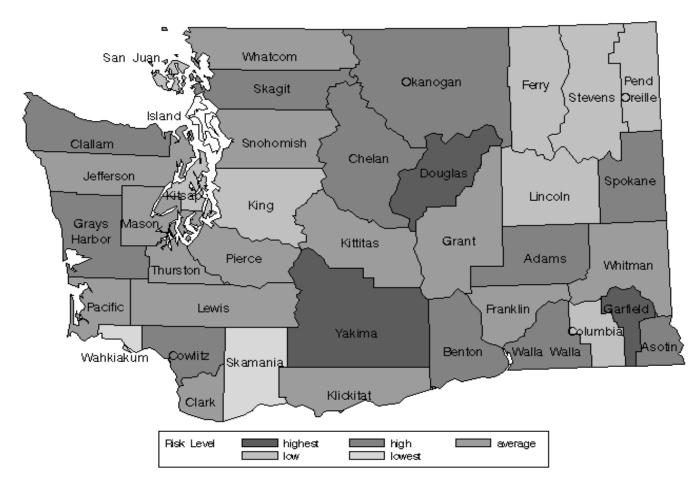
National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

Updated: 3/1/2004



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	22.22	1.28	Rural B
Asotin	18.44	0.67	Rural B
Benton	22.89	1.39	Urban C
Chelan	19.23	0.80	Rural B
Clallam	22.11	1.26	Rural C
Clark	11.74	-0.40	Urban C
Columbia	8.14	-0.98	Rural B
Cowlitz	17.87	0.58	Rural C
Douglas	24.16	1.59	Rural B
Ferry	7.69	-1.05	Rural A
Franklin	15.42	0.19	Rural A
Garfield	29.26	2.41	Rural B
Grant	15.48	0.20	Rural A
Grays Harbor	21.97	1.24	Rural C
Island	NR		Rural C
Jefferson	16.48	0.36	Rural C
King	10.53	-0.60	Urban A
Kitsap	6.67	-1.22	Urban C
Kittitas	13.63	-0.10	Rural B
Klickitat	15.13	0.14	Rural A
Lewis	12.39	-0.30	Rural C
Lincoln	9.07	-0.83	Rural B
Mason	14.00	-0.04	Rural C
Okanogan	19.68	0.87	Rural A
Pacific	13.61	-0.10	Rural C
Pend Oreille	10.49	-0.60	Rural A
Pierce	12.74	-0.24	Urban B
San Juan	8.41	-0.94	Rural C
Skagit	21.49	1.16	Rural C
Skamania	3.20	-1.77	Rural A
Snohomish	13.24	-0.16	Urban B
Spokane	17.68	0.55	Urban B
Stevens	9.36	-0.78	Rural B
Thurston	13.53	-0.12	Urban C
Wahkiakum	4.40	-1.58	Rural C
Walla Walla	20.81	1.05	Rural B
Whatcom	16.59	0.38	Urban C
Whitman	11.44	-0.45	Rural B
Yakima	28.22	2.24	Urban C



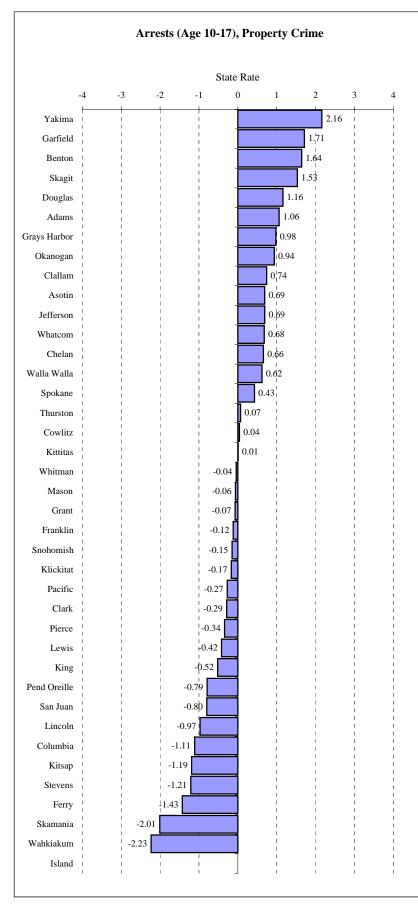


Arrests (Age 10-14), Property Crime

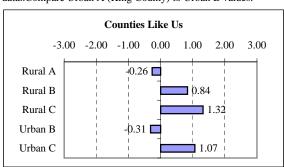
Note: The rate is the annual number of arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for property crimes, per 1,000 children (age 10-14). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the area will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

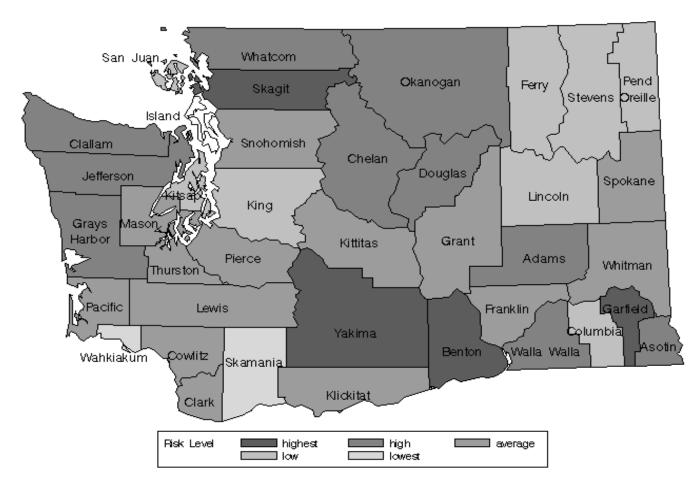
State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	31.05	1.06	Rural B
Asotin	28.09	0.69	Rural B
Benton	35.76	1.64	Urban C
Chelan	27.84	0.66	Rural B
Clallam	28.47	0.74	Rural C
Clark	20.04	-0.29	Urban C
Columbia	13.40	-1.11	Rural B
Cowlitz	22.77	0.04	Rural C
Douglas	31.87	1.16	Rural B
Ferry	10.83	-1.43	Rural A
Franklin	21.43	-0.12	Rural A
Garfield	36.37	1.71	Rural B
Grant	21.86	-0.07	Rural A
Grays Harbor	30.41	0.98	Rural C
Island	NR		Rural C
Jefferson	28.09	0.69	Rural C
King	18.19	-0.52	Urban A
Kitsap	12.78	-1.19	Urban C
Kittitas	22.49	0.01	Rural B
Klickitat	21.09	-0.17	Rural A
Lewis	19.06	-0.42	Rural C
Lincoln	14.55	-0.97	Rural B
Mason	21.95	-0.06	Rural C
Okanogan	30.10	0.94	Rural A
Pacific	20.24	-0.27	Rural C
Pend Oreille	16.02	-0.79	Rural A
Pierce	19.68	-0.34	Urban B
San Juan	15.95	-0.80	Rural C
Skagit	34.92	1.53	Rural C
Skamania	6.11	-2.01	Rural A
Snohomish	21.24	-0.15	Urban B
Spokane	25.96	0.43	Urban B
Stevens	12.57	-1.21	Rural B
Thurston	22.98	0.07	Urban C
Wahkiakum	4.31	-2.23	Rural C
Walla Walla	27.47	0.62	Rural B
Whatcom	27.98	0.68	Urban C
Whitman	22.15	-0.04	Rural B
Yakima	40.00	2.16	Urban C



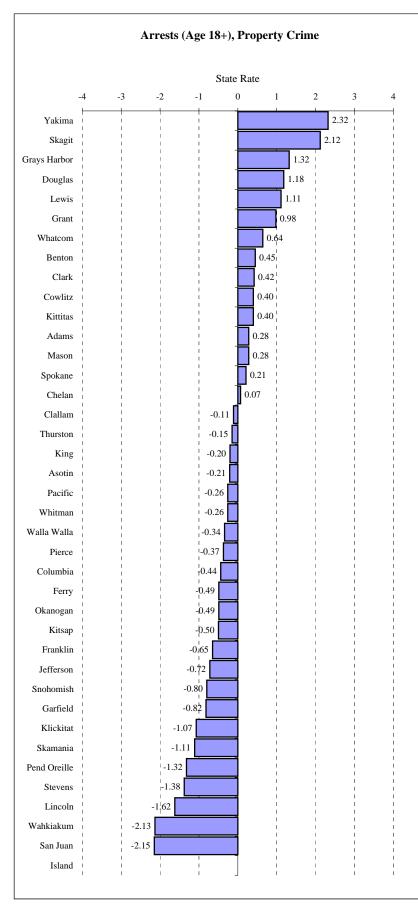


Arrests (Age 10-17), Property Crime

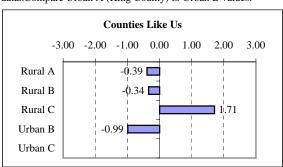
Note: The rate is the annual number of arrests of children (age 10-17) for property crimes, per 1,000 children (age 10-17). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

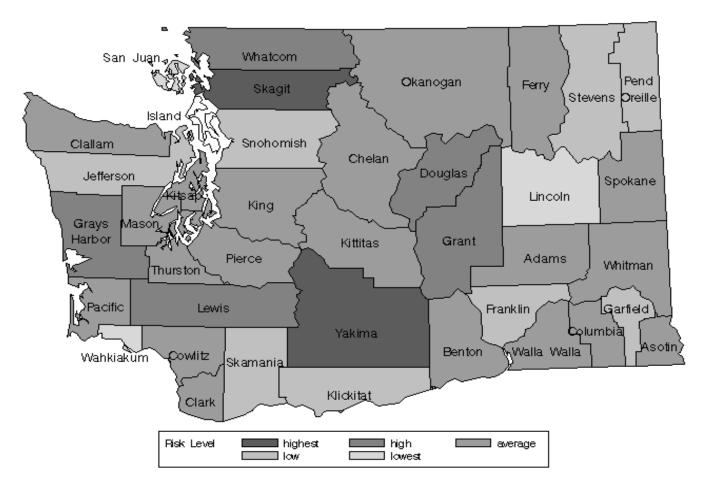
State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	Counties
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	7.11	0.28	Rural B
Asotin	6.00	-0.21	Rural B
Benton	7.50	0.45	Urban C
Chelan	6.63	0.07	Rural B
Clallam	6.23	-0.11	Rural C
Clark	7.42	0.42	Urban C
Columbia	5.46	-0.44	Rural B
Cowlitz	7.39	0.40	Rural C
Douglas	9.15	1.18	Rural B
Ferry	5.36	-0.49	Rural A
Franklin	5.00	-0.65	Rural A
Garfield	4.60	-0.82	Rural B
Grant	8.69	0.98	Rural A
Grays Harbor	9.46	1.32	Rural C
Island	NR		Rural C
Jefferson	4.84	-0.72	Rural C
King	6.02	-0.20	Urban A
Kitsap	5.33	-0.50	Urban C
Kittitas	7.39	0.40	Rural B
Klickitat	4.05	-1.07	Rural A
Lewis	9.00	1.11	Rural C
Lincoln	2.78	-1.62	Rural B
Mason	7.11	0.28	Rural C
Okanogan	5.35	-0.49	Rural A
Pacific	5.89	-0.26	Rural C
Pend Oreille	3.47	-1.32	Rural A
Pierce	5.64	-0.37	Urban B
San Juan	1.58	-2.15	Rural C
Skagit	11.29	2.12	Rural C
Skamania	3.95	-1.11	Rural A
Snohomish	4.65	-0.80	Urban B
Spokane	6.94	0.21	Urban B
Stevens	3.34	-1.38	Rural B
Thurston	6.12	-0.15	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.64	-2.13	Rural C
Walla Walla	5.69	-0.34	Rural B
Whatcom	7.93	0.64	Urban C
Whitman	5.88	-0.26	Rural B
Yakima	11.74	2.32	Urban C



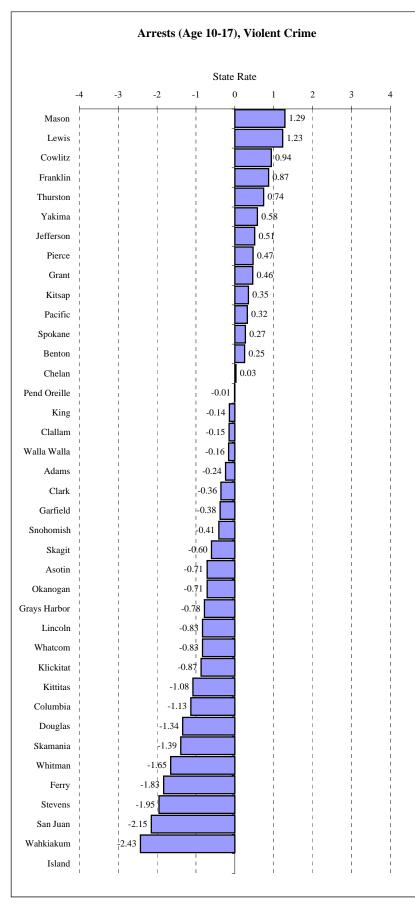


Arrests (Age 18+), Property Crime

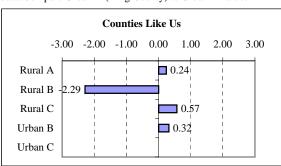
Note: The rate is the annual number of arrests of adults (age 18+) for property crimes, per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

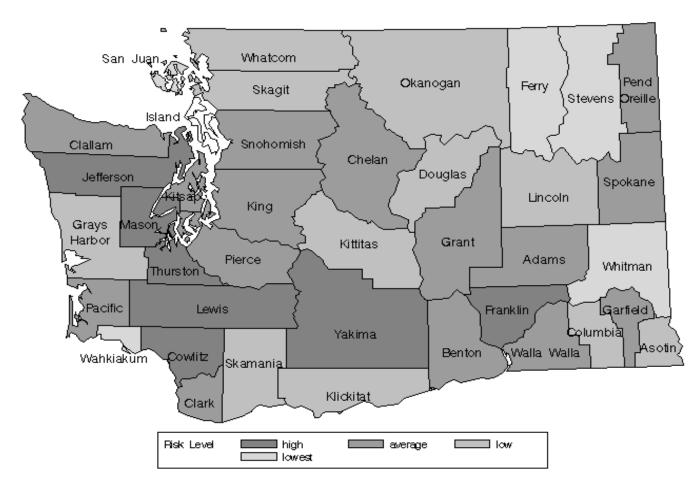
State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online



County	5 yr Rate Standardized Counties		
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	2.44	-0.24	Rural B
Asotin	2.01	-0.71	Rural B
Benton	2.89	0.25	Urban C
Chelan	2.69	0.03	Rural B
Clallam	2.52	-0.15	Rural C
Clark	2.33	-0.36	Urban C
Columbia	1.62	-1.13	Rural B
Cowlitz	3.52	0.94	Rural C
Douglas	1.43	-1.34	Rural B
Ferry	0.98	-1.83	Rural A
Franklin	3.46	0.87	Rural A
Garfield	2.31	-0.38	Rural B
Grant	3.08	0.46	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.94	-0.78	Rural C
Island	NR		Rural C
Jefferson	3.13	0.51	Rural C
King	2.53	-0.14	Urban A
Kitsap	2.98	0.35	Urban C
Kittitas	1.67	-1.08	Rural B
Klickitat	1.86	-0.87	Rural A
Lewis	3.79	1.23	Rural C
Lincoln	1.90	-0.83	Rural B
Mason	3.84	1.29	Rural C
Okanogan	2.01	-0.71	Rural A
Pacific	2.95	0.32	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.65	-0.01	Rural A
Pierce	3.09	0.47	Urban B
San Juan	0.69	-2.15	Rural C
Skagit	2.11	-0.60	Rural C
Skamania	1.38	-1.39	Rural A
Snohomish	2.28	-0.41	Urban B
Spokane	2.91	0.27	Urban B
Stevens	0.87	-1.95	Rural B
Thurston	3.34	0.74	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.43	-2.43	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.51	-0.16	Rural B
Whatcom	1.90	-0.83	Urban C
Whitman	1.15	-1.65	Rural B
Yakima	3.19	0.58	Urban C



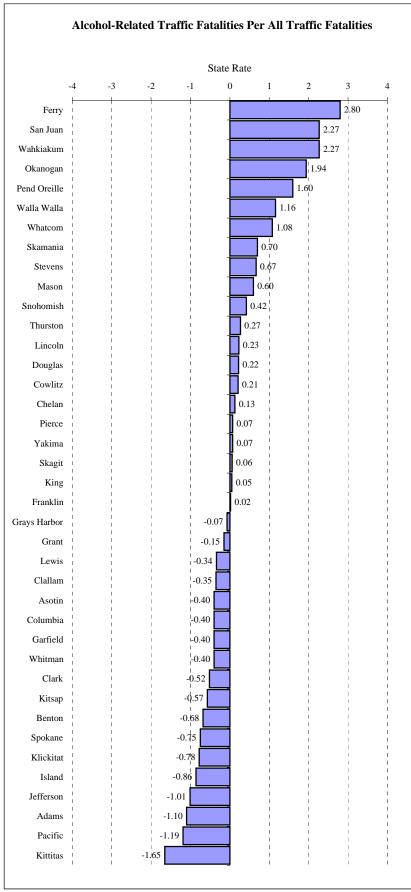


Arrests (Age 10-17), Violent Crime

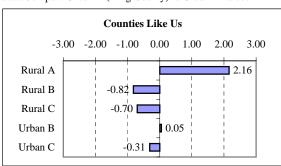
Note: The rates are the annual number of arrests of juveniles (age 10-17) for violent crime per 1,000 juveniles (age 10-17). Violent crimes include all crimes involving criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is not defined as a violent crime. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

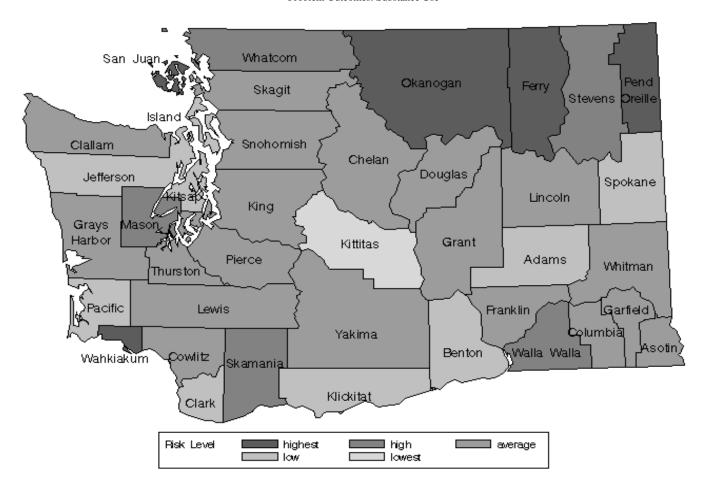
State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized	
		to State	Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	24.56	-1.10	Rural B
Asotin	33.33	-0.40	Rural B
Benton	29.87	-0.68	Urban C
Chelan	40.00	0.13	Rural B
Clallam	33.93	-0.35	Rural C
Clark	31.85	-0.52	Urban C
Columbia	33.33	-0.40	Rural B
Cowlitz	40.91	0.21	Rural C
Douglas	41.03	0.22	Rural B
Ferry	73.33	2.80	Rural A
Franklin	38.64	0.02	Rural A
Garfield	33.33	-0.40	Rural B
Grant	36.43	-0.15	Rural A
Grays Harbor	37.50	-0.07	Rural C
Island	27.59	-0.86	Rural C
Jefferson	25.71	-1.01	Rural C
King	38.95	0.05	Urban A
Kitsap	31.18	-0.57	Urban C
Kittitas	17.74	-1.65	Rural B
Klickitat	28.57	-0.78	Rural A
Lewis	34.07	-0.34	Rural C
Lincoln	41.18	0.23	Rural B
Mason	45.76	0.60	Rural C
Okanogan	62.50	1.94	Rural A
Pacific	23.53	-1.19	Rural C
Pend Oreille	58.33	1.60	Rural A
Pierce	39.24	0.07	Urban B
San Juan	66.67	2.27	Rural C
Skagit	39.13	0.06	Rural C
Skamania	47.06	0.70	Rural A
Snohomish	43.58	0.42	Urban B
Spokane	28.99	-0.75	Urban B
Stevens	46.67	0.67	Rural B
Thurston	41.73	0.27	Urban C
Wahkiakum	66.67	2.27	Rural C
Walla Walla	52.83	1.16	Rural B
Whatcom	51.85	1.08	Urban C
Whitman	33.33	-0.40	Rural B
Yakima	39.19	0.07	Urban C



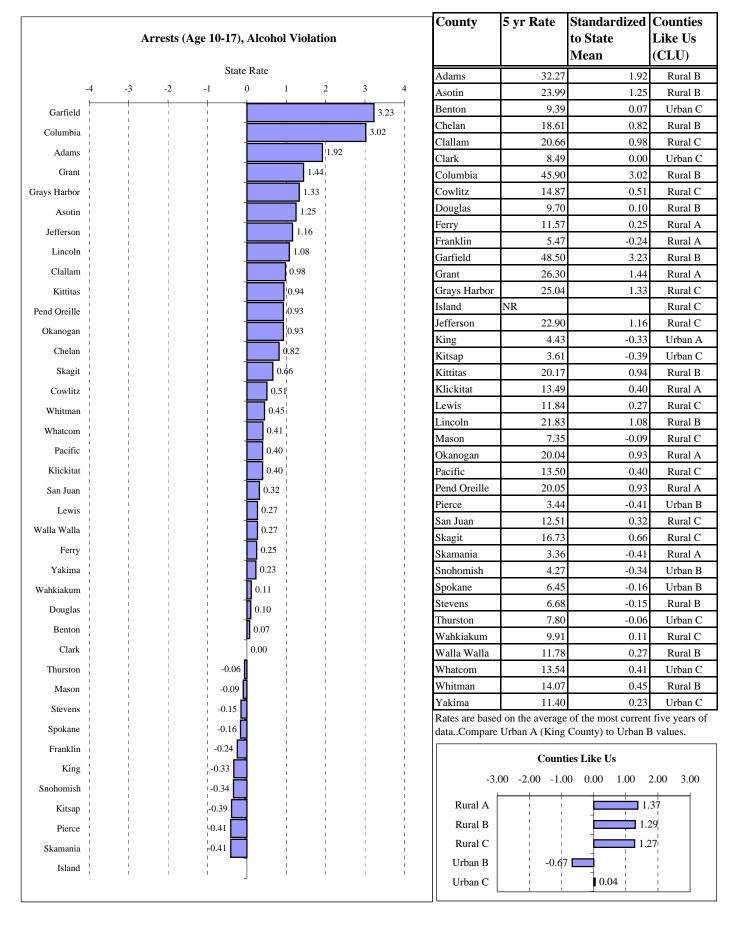


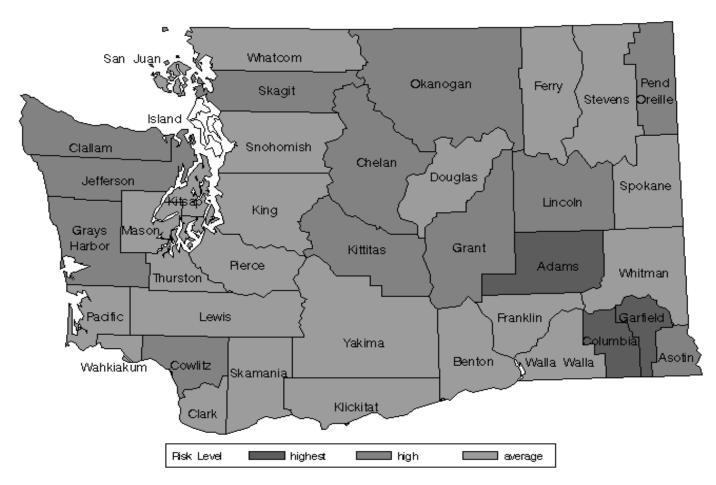
Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities Per All Traffic Fatalities

Note: The rates are the annual number of alcohol-related traffic fatalities, per 100 traffic fatalities. "Alcohol-related" means that the officer on the scene determined that at least one driver involved in the accident "had been drinking." Thus, "Alcohol-related" includes but is not limited to the legal definition of driving under the influence. Care should be taken since small numbers of events can cause unreliable rates in some counties.

State Source: Washington State Patrol, Records Section, Traffic Collisions in Washington State, Accident Records Database

National Source: National Center for Statistics and Analysis, Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)



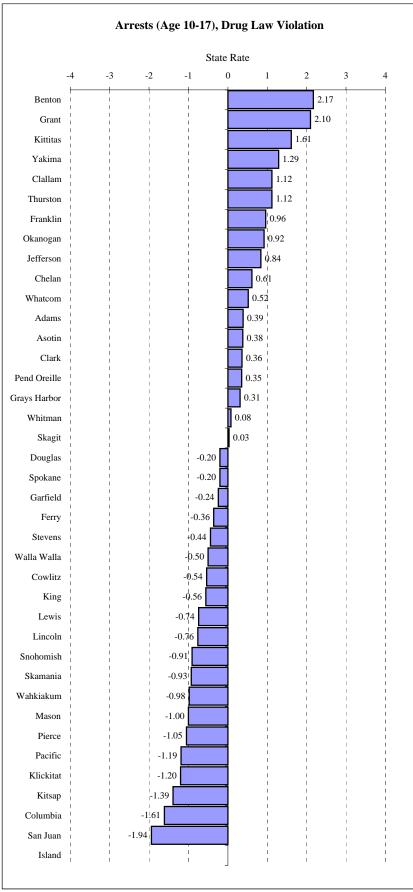


Arrests (Age 10-17), Alcohol Violation

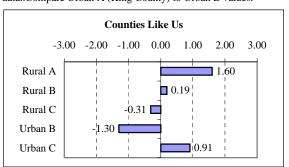
Note: The rates are the annual number of arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for alcohol violations, per 1,000 children (age 10-17). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. For children, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession.

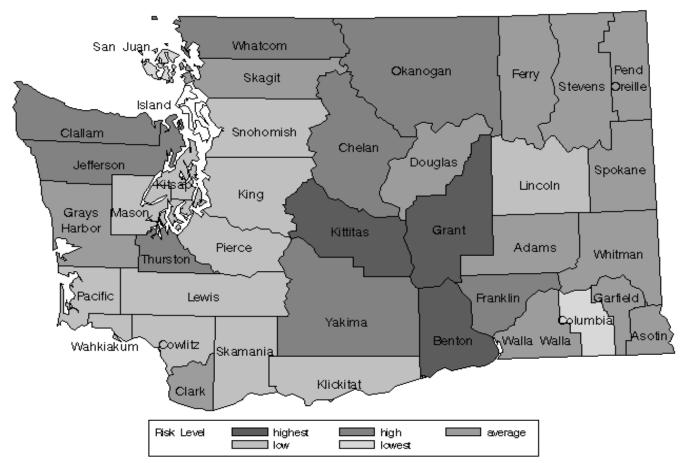
- 1) Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.
- 2) The DUI portion of this measure is likely understated, because arrests made by the State Patrol (approximately 40% of DUI arrests) are not attributable to counties. State Patrol arrests are included in the state rates.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized to State Mean	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	5.62	0.39	Rural B
Asotin	5.60	0.38	Rural B
Benton	8.44	2.17	Urban C
Chelan	5.97	0.61	Rural B
Clallam	6.78	1.12	Rural C
Clark	5.57	0.36	Urban C
Columbia	2.44	-1.61	Rural B
Cowlitz	4.14	-0.54	Rural C
Douglas	4.69	-0.20	Rural B
Ferry	4.43	-0.36	Rural A
Franklin	6.52	0.96	Rural A
Garfield	4.62	-0.24	Rural B
Grant	8.33	2.10	Rural A
Grays Harbor	5.49	0.31	Rural C
Island	NR		Rural C
Jefferson	6.33	0.84	Rural C
King	4.11	-0.56	Urban A
Kitsap	2.80	-1.39	Urban C
Kittitas	7.56	1.61	Rural B
Klickitat	3.10	-1.20	Rural A
Lewis	3.83	-0.74	Rural C
Lincoln	3.80	-0.76	Rural B
Mason	3.41	-1.00	Rural C
Okanogan	6.46	0.92	Rural A
Pacific	3.12	-1.19	Rural C
Pend Oreille	5.55	0.35	Rural A
Pierce	3.34	-1.05	Urban B
San Juan	1.92	-1.94	Rural C
Skagit	5.05	0.03	Rural C
Skamania	3.52	-0.93	Rural A
Snohomish	3.55	-0.91	Urban B
Spokane	4.69	-0.20	Urban B
Stevens	4.30	-0.44	Rural B
Thurston	6.78	1.12	Urban C
Wahkiakum	3.45	-0.98	Rural C
Walla Walla	4.20	-0.50	Rural B
Whatcom	5.82	0.52	Urban C
Whitman	5.12	0.08	Rural B
Yakima	7.04	1.29	Urban C





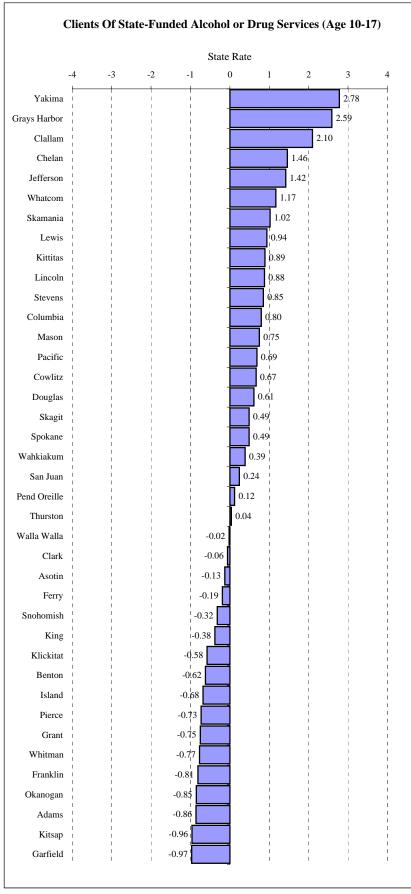
Arrests (Age 10-17), Drug Law Violation

Note: The rates are the annual number of arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for drug law violations, per 1,000 children (age 10-17). Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs.

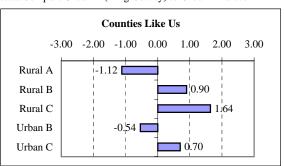
Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

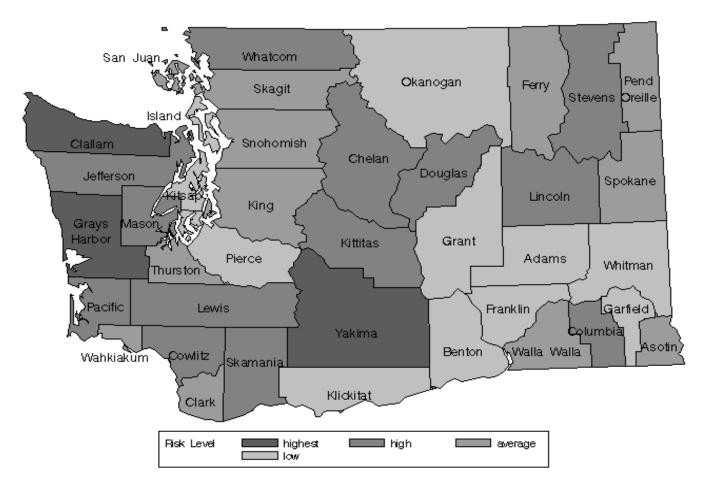
State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized to State	Counties Like Us
		Mean	(CLU)
Adams	7.50	-0.86	Rural B
Asotin	11.20	-0.13	Rural B
Benton	8.69	-0.62	Urban C
Chelan	19.20	1.46	Rural B
Clallam	22.41	2.10	Rural C
Clark	11.51	-0.06	Urban C
Columbia	15.84	0.80	Rural B
Cowlitz	15.21	0.67	Rural C
Douglas	14.92	0.61	Rural B
Ferry	10.85	-0.19	Rural A
Franklin	7.75	-0.81	Rural A
Garfield	6.93	-0.97	Rural B
Grant	8.08	-0.75	Rural A
Grays Harbor	24.85	2.59	Rural C
Island	8.41	-0.68	Rural C
Jefferson	18.98	1.42	Rural C
King	9.91	-0.38	Urban A
Kitsap	6.98	-0.96	Urban C
Kittitas	16.30	0.89	Rural B
Klickitat	8.91	-0.58	Rural A
Lewis	16.55	0.94	Rural C
Lincoln	16.27	0.88	Rural B
Mason	15.60	0.75	Rural C
Okanogan	7.53	-0.85	Rural A
Pacific	15.31	0.69	Rural C
Pend Oreille	12.41	0.12	Rural A
Pierce	8.15	-0.73	Urban B
San Juan	13.06	0.24	Rural C
Skagit	14.30	0.49	Rural C
Skamania	16.97	1.02	Rural A
Snohomish	10.21	-0.32	Urban B
Spokane	14.28	0.49	
Stevens	16.10	0.85	Rural B
Thurston	12.01	0.04	
Wahkiakum	13.79	0.39	Rural C
Walla Walla	11.75	-0.02	Rural B
Whatcom	17.71	1.17	Urban C
Whitman	7.95	-0.77	Rural B
Yakima	25.83	2.78	Urban C





Clients Of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 10-17)

Note: The rates are the annual number of children (age 10-17) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 children 10-17. Counts of clients are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox. Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included. Updates have been done and result in some changes to 2000 data.

State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET). Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health, Vista Partnership, Krupski Consulting; Washington State Population Estimates for Public Health. October 2004.

National Source: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Updated: 12/16/2004

Topics:
Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths
Counties Like Us
Duplicated and Unduplicated Counts
Rates – Why is Raw Data Converted to Rates?
Uniform Crime Report - Non-Reporting Police Jurisdictions
Suppression Codes
CORE-GIS Conversion Process and Weighted Reliability Index

Previous reports evaluated only the underlying cause of death to determine whether the death was AOD related. Alcohol- or drug-related deaths are now identified by matching the all contributory causes of death from death certificate records to a list of causes that are considered AOD-related. The deaths identified as AOD-related then may be summed to provide county and state totals. Dividing the total AOD-related deaths by all deaths in a county or state gives the percent of all deaths that are alcohol and drug related. Lists of underlying causes of death that are AOD-related have been developed in several studies (see first three in list below). AOD-related deaths used in this report are determined using a comprehensive assembly of disease, accident, and injury codes identified in those studies. The codes are based upon the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9) from 1990 to 1998 or International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) after 1998.

The identified AOD-related causes of death may be either fully attributable or sometimes attributable to alcohol or drugs. Some contributory causes of death are explicit in their mention of alcohol or drugs. Examples include alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver (ICD-9 code 571.2), alcohol and drug dependence syndromes (ICD-9 codes 303 and 304, respectively), and drug poisonings (ICD-9 codes E850 through E859). All deaths of this sort are fully, or 100%, attributable to alcohol or drug abuse and are considered direct AOD-related deaths.

Other contributory causes of death are related only sometimes to alcohol or drugs. For example, epidemiological studies have shown that, among persons over 35 years of age, 60% of deaths due to chronic pancreatitis (ICD-9 code 577.1) and 75% of malignant neoplasms of the esophagus (ICD-9 code 150) are alcohol-related. For persons of all ages, 42% of motor vehicle traffic and nontraffic deaths (ICD-9 codes E810 through E825) are alcohol-related. The appropriate percentage of such indirectly attributable deaths are also counted toward totals for AOD-related deaths.

The table on the following page characterizes the different diseases, injuries, and accidents by: name, ICD-9 or ICD-10 code, percent attributable to alcohol or drugs, age of inclusion. Information sources are listed below.

- 1. Schultz J, Rice D, & Parker D. 1990. Alcohol-related mortality and years of potential life lost United States, 1987. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 39, 173-178.
- 2. Rice D, et al. 1990. The Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Illness: 1985. Report submitted to the Office of Financing and Coverage Policy of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and mental health Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. San Francisco, CA: Institute for Health and Aging, University of California.
- **3.** Fox K, Merrill J, Chang H, & Califano J. 1995. Estimating the Costs of Substance Abuse to the Medicaid Hospital Care Program. American Journal of Public Health, 85(1), 48-54.
- **4.** Seattle-King County HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Unit and Washington State Office of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and Evaluation. 1994. Washington State/Seattle-King County HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Report (2nd Quarter, 1994), p. 4.

Disease Category	ICD-10 Code	ICD-9 Code	% Attrib	Age
Diseases Directly Attribu	table to Alcohol			
Alcoholic psychoses	F10, F10.3-F10.9	291	100%	>=15
Alcohol dependence syndrome	F10.2	303	100%	>=15
Alcoholic polyneuropathy	G62.1	357.5	100%	>=15
Alcoholic cardiomyopathy	142.6	425.5	100%	>=15
Alcoholic gastritis	K29.2	535.3	100%	>=15
Alcoholic fatty liver	K70.0	571.0	100%	>=15
Acute alcoholic hepatitis	K70.1, K70.4	571.1	100%	>=15
Alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver	K70.3	571.2	100%	>=15
Alcoholic liver damage, unspecified	K70.2, K70.9, K70	571.3	100%	>=15
Excessive blood level of alcohol, toxic	R78.0, T51	790.3. 980	100%	>=0
effect of alcohol	,			
Accidental poisoning by alcohol	X45, Y15	E860	100%	>=0
Nondependent abuse of drugs - Alcohol	F10.1	305.0	100%	>=0
Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndr	E24.4	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Degeneration of nervous system due to a		Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Alcoholic myopathy	G72.1	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Maternal care for (suspected) damage to		Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Newborn affected by maternal use of alco		Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=0
•	Q86.0	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=0
Fetal alcohol syndrome (dysmorphic)		Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=0
Suicide attributable to alcohol	X65		100%	>=0
Alcoholic Pellagra	E52	265.2	100%	>=0
Diseases indirectly attrib	utable to alcohol	<u> </u>		•
Neoplasms				
Breast	C50, D05	174.0-174.9, 233.0	13% F	>=35
Esophagus	C15, D00.1	150.1-150.9, 230.1	75%	>=35
Larynx	C32 , D02.0	161.0161.9, 231.0	50% M, 40% F	>=35
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	C00-C14, D00.0	140.1-141.9, 143.0-149.9, 230.0	50% M, 40% F	>=35
Liver	C22, D01.5	155.0-155.2, 230.8	29%	>=35
Cardiovascular	022, 501.0	100.0 100.2, 200.0	2070	7-00
Cardiomyopathy	142.0 - 142.2, 142.5, 142.7- 142.9	425.1, 425.4, 425.9	40% M	>=35
Hypertension	l10-113, O10-O14, O16	401.0-404.9, 642.0, 642.2, 642.9	11%	>=35
Digestive System				
Cirrhosis	K71.7, K74.5-K74.6	571.5	74%	>=35
Duodenal Ulcers	K26	532.0-532.9	10%	>=35
Pancreatitis, acute	K85	577.0	47%	>=35
Pancreatitis, chronic	K86.1- K86.3, K86.9	577.1, 577.2, 577.9	72%	>=35
Other Diseases or Conditions				
Epilepsy	G40.3,G40.4,G40.6,G40.9	345.1, 345.3, 345.9	30%	>=15
Seizures	R56	780.3	41%	>=15
Tuberculosis	A16-A19	011-013, 017, 018	25%	>=15
Accident or Injury Causes (Schultz, Rice, & Parker 1990) Motor vehicle traffic and non-traffic accidents	V02–V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12–V14, V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6, V20–V79, V80.3– V80.5, V81.0–V81.1, V82.0–V82.1, V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8 V88.0–V88.8, V89.0, V89.2	E810-E825	42%	>=0

Disease Category	ICD-10 Code	ICD-9 Code	% Attrib	Age
Pedal cycle and other road vehicle accidents	V01, V05–V06, V09.1, V09.3–V09.9, V10–V11, V15–V18, V19.3, V19.8–V19.9, V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9, V82.2–V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3, V89.9	E826-E829	20%	>=0
Water transport accidents	V90-V94	E830-E838	20%	>=0
Air & space transport accidents	V95-V97	E840-E845	16%	>=0
Accidental falls	W00-W19	E880-E888	35%	>=15
Accidents caused by fire and flames	X00-X09 E890-E899		45%	>=0
Accidental drowning and submersion	W65-W74 E910		38%	>=0
Suicides due to alcohol or drugs are now with NCHS definitions.	considered direct AOD-related deaths, other suicide	s are not apportioned. This brings our defin	itions into	o complian
Homicide & other purposely inflicted injur	YX86-Y09, Y87.1	E960-E962, E962.1-E969	46%	>=15
Other	X31, W79, W50-W52, W20- W34, Y10-Y14, Y15- E901, E911, E917-E920, E922, EY19		25%	>=15
	choaking on food in airway; Striking against or struck achinery; Accidents caused by cutting and piercing in table to Drugs			
Drug psychoses	F11-F16, F18-F19	292	100%	>=0
Drug dependence syndrome	F11-F16, F18-F19	304	100%	>=0
Polyneuropathy due to drugs	G62.0	357.6	100%	>=15
Drug dependence during pregnancy	F11-F16, F18-F19	648.3	100%	>=0
Suspected damage to fetus from drugs	O35.5, 655.5		100%	>=0
Noxious influences affecting fetus	P04.4	760.7	100%	>=0
Drug reactions, intox., withdrawal specific to newborn	c P96.1	779.4, 779.5	100%	>=0
Selected drug poisonings	R78,R78.1-R78.6, T38 ; excludes Y40-59.9 (therapeutic use)			>=0
Selected accidental drug poisonings	X40-X44 E850-E858		100%	>=0
Accidental Poisonings (magic mushrooms, huffing and other drug use)	X46-X49	E861-E869		>=0
Nondependent abuse of drugs	F11-F16, F18-F19 305.2-305.9		100%	>=0
Assault by poisoning using drugs and medicaments	x85 E962.0		100%	>=0
Drug induced myopathy	G72.0	New icd10	100%	+
Poisoning by drugs, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicte	Y10-Y14	E980.0-E980.5	100%	>=0
Suicides attributable to drugs	x60-64	E950.0-E950.5	100%	>=0
Diseases indirectly attrib				
AIDS (from IV drug use exposure)	B20-B24	042.0-044.9	5%	>=15
Cardiovascular				
Endocarditis	133.0, 133.9	421.0, 421.9	75%	>=15
	· ·			
Other				
	B15.9	70.1	12%	>=15
Other		70.1 70.2, 70.3 70.5, 70.9	12% 36%	>=15 >=15

Counties Like Us

Knowing that your county has a particular rate for one of the indicators----say, number of tobacco sales licenses---does not help you evaluate the importance of that indicator to your risk profile. You do not know if it is higher or lower than you could reasonably expect. It is more useful to compare your county rate to the state rate, which is the average for the whole state, and to other counties, especially counties that have some characteristics in common with your county. This is especially important when urban rates differ substantially from rural rates. The comparison we present is for a group of counties that are similar in characteristics related to prevention planning: population of young people (aged 10-24), the percentage of deaths in the county that are alcohol and drug-related, and a simple geographic division into Eastern and Western Washington. For each indicator the Counties Like Us rate is the average rate across all of the counties in the cluster.

The groupings for "Counties Like Us" are as follows:

Urban A* – King County

Urban B* – Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane

Urban C – Benton, Clark, Kitsap, Thurston, Whatcom, and Yakima

Rural A - Ferry, Franklin, Grant, Klickitat, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, and Skamania

Rural B – Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Garfield, Kittitas, Lincoln,

Stevens, Walla, and Whitman

Rural C – Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific,

San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

* For comparison, King County is compared to Urban B, but average scores for the indicators in Urban B do not include King County.

Duplicated and Unduplicated Counts

In an unduplicated person count, each person is counted only once in a year for the specified activity or service type, even if they receive that service multiple times during the year. Examples include Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Child Recipients, Food Stamp Recipients, and alcohol or drug treatment. Duplicated counts are made of events such as prison admissions, arrests, births, or admission to a hospital for attempted suicide. For instance, each time a person is admitted to a prison, that "event" is counted. Therefore, a person admitted more than once is included more than once in the total count.

Rates: why is "raw data" converted to rates?

In order to make comparisons between counties and the state, and between counties that have different sizes, we use rates to describe an event in terms of a standard size population---either per 100 (percent), per 1,000 or per 100,000. For instance, what does it mean if County A has 42 alcohol retail licenses, and County B has 399? Does it mean that based on this indicator, the risk factor (Availability) is much higher in County B than it is County A? No, not if County B is a much bigger county. If County B is bigger, then the "rate" of liquor licenses per population might be the same or even lower. The only way to compare them is to convert the raw numbers to rates, based on the same population factor.

For instance:

County A: # of licenses -42, # of persons (all ages) -14, 297 County B: # of licenses -399, # of persons (all ages) -186,185

County D. # of ficenses – 333, # of persons (all ages)

To calculate the rate per 1,000:

So the rate of alcohol retail licenses is 2.94 per 1,000 people in County A, and 2.14 per 1,000 people in County B.

Uniform Crime Report - Non-Reporting Police Jurisdictions

Most law enforcement agencies report arrest and offence data to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), which in turn provides data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This is the source of our data. Some jurisdictions do not report all arrests and offences, some report partial years, and some withhold certain categories of arrests or offences. Reporting is voluntary for arrests and offences. Offences are more likely to be reported since some funding is associated with reporting. Offences are incidence reporting. When more than one victim is involved an offence is filed for each victim. Multiple property violations performed at the same incident are counted as one offence. However when both types of events happen, only the victim incidents are reported as offences. Offences focus on the nature of the crime, while arrests focus on the apprehended accused perpetrator. Many offences occur without arresting perpetrators. Sometimes charges are dropped and sometimes no perpetrator is ever found. No perpetrator age can be assigned to offence data so the entire age range of population is used as the denominator. Some data is reported to UCR in a new system which is not yet compatible with UCR output reports and UCR cannot extract that data for this report but does include it in their reports to the FBI. We list those jurisdictions as non-reporting although UCR considers them to have reported. Only part one offences are reported in the Uniform Crime Report, some agencies have no part one crimes to report. Those agencies are listed with zero events, not as non-reporting.

The information in each County Repor's last two sections, Non-reporting Population and Non-reporting Agency, show how and when your area's police jurisdictions reported data to the Washington Association of Sheriff's and Police Chiefs. If your area is one with jurisdictions having a significant amount of incomplete data, be very careful that you adjust your risk assessment to reflect this. In other words, the reported arrest rates may not adequately reflect the entire area. This will be true especially in those cases where the non-reporting police jurisdictions have either very high or very low arrest rates, compared to the rest of the area.

In order to compensate for missing police reports, we have adjusted the denominator in the rate calculation so that it reflects only the proportion of the area for which we do have data. For instance, say area A, with a population of 40,000, has eight police districts. Now, if one of the police districts in the area did not report their arrests, the number of arrests would not be representative of the whole area. Therefore, we would not want to use the population of the whole area in the denominator because that would make the rate lower than it should be. The solution used in this report is to subtract the population of that missing police district from the area population. We follow the same procedure for police districts that report partial years: if they report only six months, we use only half of the population to calculate the rate. In 2004 we have made adjustments to the process which calculates non-reporting at the County Like Us and State levels. This has resulted in greater accuracy, but different rates than were previously reported in some counties and for some years.

Due to the uneven geographic distribution of crime, missing police data can cause spikes or dips in the trend data comparison of multiple consecutive years. We do not run into this problem in the state report because the county rates there (as opposed to the individual county reports) only report 5-year averages. However for individual county reports and reports for smaller areas like networks or locales the trend data can become unstable due to non-reporting. Alternately, the conversion of data from certain police jurisdictions to other areas like networks or locales may not direct causing too much of the data to be apportioned to different areas based on population rather than clearly assigned to one area. We use a weighted reliability index (WRI) to determine when the conversion is no longer reliable. We have tried to compensate for these and other issues by suppressing data which is likely to be effected.

Suppression Codes for Yearly Trend Data

UN=Unreliable conversion of events to report geography, failure of weighted reliability index(WRI). Forty or more percent of the population was synthetically estimated rather than directly attributed to the area.

SP=Suppressed by agreement with data provider when denominator is below agreed level and may compromise a person's rights to confidentiality.

SN=Small Number Sample. Geography has less than 30 events in the denominator.

NR=Not reliable due to non-reporting of police jurisdictions data. Fifty percent or more of the population is not represented by the

CORE-GIS Conversion Process and Weighted Reliability Index

CORE-GIS obtains data from more than fifty government agency sources. The data are represented as events (e.g. # of teen births, # of crimes, # of clients) occurring within a given geographic unit. This geographic unit is generally the smallest that can be obtained agency source. For example, data may be available by school district, by zip code, by census tract or by police jurisdictions. CORE-GIS calls these geographic units the "source geography."

CORE-GIS data is usually reported at the geographic level of county or community – called in the rest of this report the "destination geography." Therefore, data usually needs to be converted from the "source geographies" to the "destination geography."

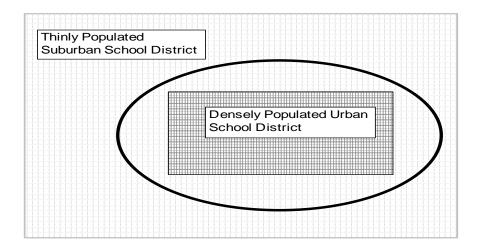
The conversion is based on an overlay process, in which the events occurring in small source geographies that are totally contained within the destination are combined with synthetic estimates of events occurring in source geographies that are partly within and partly outside the destination geography.

The synthetic estimation is weighted by the population distribution between the source and destination areas. Therefore, it requires a small-scale count of the population underlying both source and destination geographies. This process is explained below through examples.

Data being converted from a smaller geography (source geography) like school district to a larger geography (like a county) is usually fairly reliable because most of the smaller pieces fit neatly and wholly into the new geography. (See example 1).

The rectangles represent the two source geographies (one densely populated school district – Urban School District -- and one thinly populated school district – Suburb School District -- surrounding it). The large oval represents the destination geography – Destination County.

EXAMPLE 1:

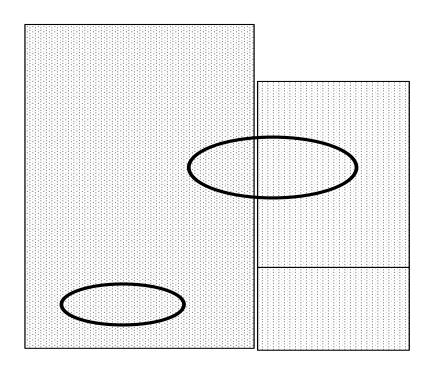


- All of the events occurring in Urban School District can be attributed entirely to Destination County.
- The events occurring in the split source geography (Suburb School District, in this example) are distributed to Destination County in the same proportion as the underlying population is distributed. If 40% of the Suburb School District population lies within Destination County, then 40% of its events are attributed to Destination County.
- These events are split by age, race and gender subgroups whenever possible, as are the populations. So the synthetic estimation is broken down that way also. If 40% of the young White population of Suburban school district lives in Destination County, then 40% of the events occurring to young White people are attributed there. If, on the other hand, only 10% of the young American Indian population of Surburb School District lives in Destination County, then only 10% of the events occurring to young American Indian people are attributed there.

While we can develop an algorithm to distribute all source geography populations to all destination geography populations, that distribution will not always be reliable.

For example, see the situation depicted in Example 2 below. Here we are trying to estimate the number of events contained in two very small destination geographies (the ovals). Could this synthetic estimate be reliable? Perhaps, if the small area within the ovals really are a microcosm of the whole area -- but more likely not.

EXAMPLE 2



A statistic is needed to assist researchers in determining when a destination geography's events cannot be reliably estimated using these processes. For CORE-GIS, that statistic is the Weighted Reliability Index (WRI).

The amount of overlap between source and destination populations can vary from less than 1% to 99% -- only a little of a source population can live in a destination, or almost all of the source population can live in a destination.

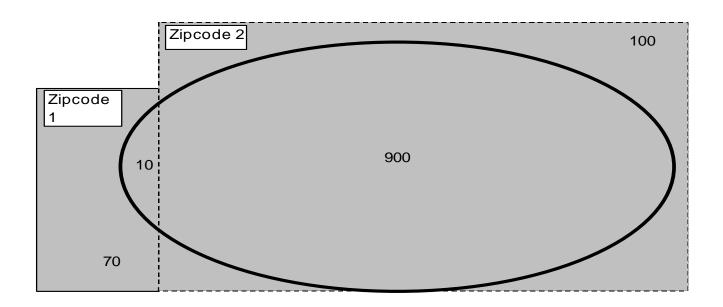
The key underlying assumption behind the CORE-GIS Weighted Reliability Index is as follows:

When most of the population for the source geography is also in the destination geography, we can be more certain of the reliability of the estimation process.

Therefore, the weighting process lets us calculate, for each source-geography/destination-geography combination, the reliability of each destination geography's estimate.

In the figure for Example 3, the source area population encased in the dashed line is mostly in the destination, but the other contributing source area is not.

EXAMPLE 3



The oval represents the destination geography boundary -- the edge of Destination City. The rectangles (numbered 1 and 2) represent the source geography boundaries - Zip Code 1 and Zip Code 2.

The numbers represent the number of people living in each place. 10 people live both in Destination City and in the first source (Zipcode 1), and 900 people live both in Destination City and in the second source (Zipcode2).

The formula for Weighted Reliability Index for a single destination is the total weighted destination population as a percent of total population. To understand this formula, see the calculations below, which are derived from Example 3 above.

	Source population attributed to destination	Total source population	population attributed	by	Population attributed to destination		Weighted destination population
Zipcode 1	10	80	12.5%	*	10	=	1.25
Zipcode 2	900	1000	90.0%	*	900	=	810.00
		Total f	or Destina	tion City	910		811.25

In the above example, the Weighted Reliability Index for Destination City is 811.25 / 910 = 89%.

Along with the index, a cut point is needed.

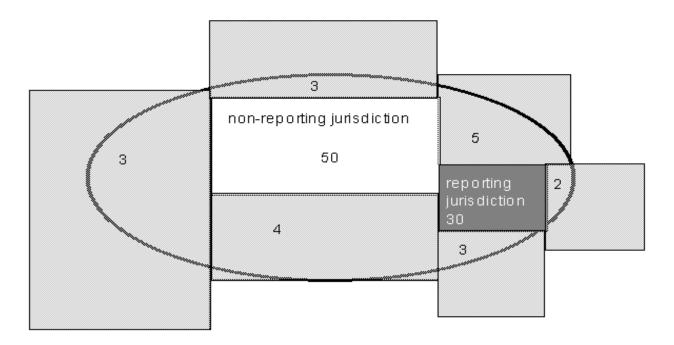
The general rule used in CORE-GIS is when the WRI for a destination/source combination is less than 60%, do not report the attributed events - they are not reliable enough for use.

WRI for Areas with Non-Reporting of Data

Some jurisdictions do not report data to the state sources. This is particularly true for court data - arrests or offenses. In order to accurately evaluate the reliability of data conversions for destination geographies containing those jurisdictions, non-reporting jurisdiction populations were excluded from the calculations for WRI and handled separately.

See Example 4 below for an illustration of this process.

EXAMPLE 4



Allow the numbers inside the oval to represent a population of 100 being allocated to the destination geography. The non-reporting jurisdiction represented in white would have its population of 50 excluded from the calculation for WRI, while the reporting jurisdiction in darker grey would have its population included in the calculation. In this case the completely contained reporting jurisdiction would represent 30 of the remaining 50 population (60%) in the destination oval allowing the destination geography to pass the first test for WRI.

However, CORE-GIS also requires that the excluded non-reporting jurisdiction events (50 of 100) are less than 50% of the total for the destination geography. Due to that test, this destination geography would fail WRI.

The reliability of arrest rates is calculated each year based on non-reporting. For 5 year rates, three out of 5 data years must be considered reliable and the average of the yearly WRI for all 5 years must reach the wri cut point value.